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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Angola-Zaire Refugee Talks (NOTICIAS, 4 Nov 80).....	1
Prudence Prevails in Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde Unification (LE SOLEIL, 17 Oct 80).....	2
Mozambique, Algeria Sign Cooperation Memorandum (NOTICIAS, 23 Oct 80).....	4
Briefs	
Lusophone Banking Cooperation Agreement	5
Insufficient Prices, Quota	5
Angolan Message to Mozambique	6

ANGOLA

Protest to Belgium on Weapons (NOTICIAS, 5 Nov 80).....	7
West's Pretoria Ties Attacked (NOTICIAS, 4 Nov 80).....	8
U.S. Corruption in Government Scored (H. Matos; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2 Oct 80).....	9
Agriculture Minister Visits U.K., Cooperation Viewed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2, 3 Oct 80).....	10
Technical, Economic Cooperation Possibilities Pacavira Interview	
Official Addresses Causes for Shortage of Goods (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Oct 80).....	14

FAPLA Political Cadres Make Recommendations (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 Sep 80).....	17
Cuban Communist Party Message on Neto Anniversary (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 Sep 80).....	18
Officials Stress Importance of Rural Assistance (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Sep 80).....	19
Establishment of Census Department Report (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 Sep 80).....	20
Luanda Port 1981 Technical-Economic Plan (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Oct 80).....	22
New Radio Program Beamed to Peasants, Rural Workers (S. Fialho; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 Oct 80).....	25
Briefs	
Smugglers Sentenced	26
Spanish Banking Delegation	26
Cuban-Assisted Construction Projects	26
Delegation to Peace Meeting	27
Joint Commission With USSR	27
USSR Delegation Leaves	28

BENIN

Kerekou Delivers Speech on Solution to Chad Problem (EHUZU, 17 Oct 80).....	29
Public Safety Forces Examine Their Activities (EHUZU, 16 Oct 80).....	32
Briefs	
Ambassadors Present Credentials	34

CAPE VERDE

Briefs	
Judicial Agreement With GDR	35

DJIBOUTI

EEC Representative Outlines Aid to Djibouti (Donato Chiarini; LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 9 Oct 80).....	36
---	----

GAMBIA

Libyan Crisis Occurs During Deterioration in Political Climate (Pierre Biames; LE MONDE, 1 Nov 80).....	39
--	----

GHANA

Government Announces Measures To Control Smuggling (Accra Domestic Service, 18 Nov 80).....	41
Communique Reports Black Star Line Dispute Settled (Accra Domestic Service, 15 Nov 80).....	43

GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs Spanish Tourism Financing	44
-------------------------------------	----

IVORY COAST

Assembly Approves Municipal Election Reforms (FRATERNITE-MATIN, 16 Oct 80).....	45
Briefs 1979 Trade Improves	50

KENYA

Kenya 2 Years After Death of Kenyatta (Jean-Pierre Langellier; LE MONDE, 16 Oct 80).....	51
---	----

LIBERIA

Briefs Local Ore Use	55
-------------------------	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Rapid Deployment Force Concept Attacked (Editorial; NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 3 Sep 80).....	56
Unassailable Friendship With Italy (NOTICIAS, 6 Nov 80).....	58
Party Structuring Task Is Ongoing Concern (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 30 Oct 80).....	59
Multinational Company Chairman's Visit (NOTICIAS, 4 Nov 80).....	62
USSR Delegation Arrives for Friendship Week (NOTICIAS, 1 Nov 80).....	63
Women's Organization on Nonproliferation (NOTICIAS, 1 Nov 80).....	64

Official Stresses Need for Improvement in Press Field (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 6 Sep 80).....	65
Yugoslav Red Cross Hospital Equipment Donation (NOTICIAS, 28 Oct 80).....	66
Planning for 1981 Imports Underway (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 27 Oct 80).....	67
Success, Methods of Cashew Harvesting Campaign Detailed (NOTICIAS, 4 Nov 80).....	68
Briefs	
Swedish Forestry Cooperation	71
Beira Food Shortages Noted	71
Soviet-Floating Dock Contract	72
New Bread Distribution System	72
State Budget Approved	72
Official to Cuba	72

REUNION

Widespread Unemployment Reported (TEMOIGNAGES, 6 Oct 80).....	73
Rodrigues Could Become Another Mayotte (Editorial; TEMOIGNAGES, 9 Oct 80).....	76

SENEGAL

Exploitable Peat Deposits Discovered (Gherif Elvalide Seye; LE SOLEIL, 27 Oct 80).....	78
---	----

SOUTH AFRICA

Editorial Attacks Lesotho's Ambivalent Policy Toward South Africa (Editorial; DIE TRANSVALER, 29 Sep 80).....	80
TUGSA President Explains Importance of Trade Union, Favors Liberalism (Steve Scheepers Interview; DIE TRANSVALER, 30 Sep 80).....	81
ASU Planning Interracial Discussion of Problems (Wessel van Wyk; DIE TRANSVALER, 28 Sep 80).....	84
South Africa Should Reject Foreign Help in Its Policy Readaptation (Otto Krause; DIE TRANSVALER, 26 Sep 80).....	86
Census Report Shows Very Small Growth in White Population (Andre Potgieter; DIE TRANSVALER, 1 Oct 80).....	89

Remaining Homelands Reluctant To Go for Independence (Bert Ferreira; DIE TRANSVALER, 1 Oct 80).....	90
TANZANIA	
Successes, Failures of Nyerere's Political, Economic Policies (Jean-Pierre Langellier; LE MONDE, 21-23 Oct 80).....	92
TOGO	
Briefs	
UNDP Potable Water Loan	103
Attempted Assassination of Dissident	103
UGANDA	
Police 'Axing' Allegedly UPC Inspired (WEEKLY TOPIC, 24 Oct 80).....	104
Briefs	
Court: Lule Still President	105
ZAIRE	
Chinese Medical Team, Rice From Italy Agreements Signed (ELIMA, 7-8 Sep 80)	106
Resumption of Asphalt Production in Mavuma Stressed (Luzolo Siasia; ELIMA, 20 Aug 80).....	108
ZAMBIA	
Commentary on Zambia's Domestic Problems (LE MONDE, 29 Oct 80).....	109

ANGOLA-ZAIRE REFUGEE TALKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Zairian Secretary of State for Social Affairs Kashemwa Layini Nyota Sunday night returned to his country at the end of a working visit lasting about one week to the People's Republic of Angola.

In statements given to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], moments before his departure, Kashemwa Nyota underscored the fact that the result of his visit was positive, considering the materialization of the joint communique signed on 11 September in Kinshasa between the Angolan and Zairian delegations. The communique, he recalled, outlined the legal framework for negotiations to be carried on by both countries in an effort to implement the repatriation of Angolan and Zairian refugees.

This operation, he emphasized, is being carried out through an information drive designed to explain to the refugees of both countries the meaning behind the visit of the two delegations to places where refugees are being concentrated prior to the implementation of an accord within one or two months, as that leader pointed out. After having stressed the importance of implementing the content of the communique, to guarantee better conditions of social reintegration for the refugees, Kashemwa Nyota reported that the Office of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees is getting ready to assist in this operation and has expressed interest in the negotiations undertaken by these two countries.

5058

CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PRUDENCE PREVAILS IN GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE UNIFICATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Oct 80 p 21

[Article: "A Prudent Step Toward Unification"]

[Text] Bissau--"Unidade Guine-Cabo-Verde" the celebration streamers proclaim this slogan of union on the squares of Bissau and Praia.

The two republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, independent of each other, indeed insist at every opportunity--as they have done for the last 5 years--that they wish to create an organic unity between themselves.

Guinea-Bissau forms a triangle of 36.125 km², with 800,000 inhabitants situated between Senegal, Guinea and the Atlantic. Cape Verde is an archipelago of 10 islands, inhabited by 300,000 mestizos, distant by 500 km from the West African coast. Both countries are former Portuguese colonies.

In 1975, when Cape Verde proclaimed its independence 1 year after the end of the Guinea-Bissau war, many foreigners asked themselves why the two countries wished to unite.

Western diplomats expressed the fear that Guinea-Bissau, where guerillas had been aided by the Soviets during the war, would push Cape Verde into the socialist camp, which appeared alarming to them since the Portuguese had built two military bases on Cape Verde, a harbor at Mindelo (Sao Vicente island) in the North-West of the archipelago and an airport at Sal (North-East island of the archipelago).

As to representatives from socialist countries, they feared on the contrary to see Cape Verde pulling Guinea-Bissau towards the West since 450,000 Cape Verde emigrants live in the Western world (300,000 in the United States).

In fact, at the time, neither the Soviets nor the United States were really interested in the bases of Mindelo and Sal, but they were afraid to see them fall into the hands of their rival. Since then, according to reliable sources, it does seem that the two super powers made very discreet inquiries to gain "facilities" on these bases, but without results.

This rivalry between the blocs is an essential reason for the wish to unite in Bissau and Praia. "We are very small countries" explained Mr Pedro Pires, prime minister of Cape Verde in an interview with AFP. "As such we are vulnerable. Our combined energies would not be too much to preserve our independence."

Two approaches presented themselves, in Guinea-Bissau as well as in Cape Verde as to the ways to achieve unity. Some wanted a very quick unification. Others thought it should be done in stages. "All unions hastily proclaimed in the world have failed," they say. It is the latter approach which prevailed. The two countries therefore lived a separate existence. Each has its head of state, its National Assembly, its seat at the U.N.

On the other hand, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde exhibit the particularity of being directed by a single party, the "African Party of Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde island" (PAIGC).

Certain foreign embassies of the two countries are in common. The army also is in common because it remained, as in the times of the Guinea-Bissau war, not the army of the states, but the army of "PAIGC." Finally, the two countries coordinated their civil legislatures and founded a joint navigation business "Nagucave."

However, these achievements do not appear sufficient for the strongest union partisans. They fear to see the two countries imperceptibly drift apart by doing in divergent economic directions.

The risk exists, recognize the leaders of "PAIGC" and to forestall it the two countries coordinate their first national economic plans which will be launched in 1982. Also, the first Cape Verde constitution adopted in August by the Assembly of that country and the new Guinea-Bissau constitution which soon will be approved have been harmonized. They provide for the reciprocity of political rights for the citizens of both states.

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CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MOZAMBIQUE, ALGERIA SIGN COOPERATION MEMORANDUM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, on terminating a visit which an Algerian ministerial delegation made to our country, a cooperation memorandum was signed between Mozambique and Algeria. Prakash Ratilal, vice minister-manager of the Bank of Mozambique, signed for Mozambique and Mohamed Khouri, Algerian ambassador in Mozambique, signed for that country.

Speaking on the occasion, Prakash Ratilal alluded to the importance of signing the document which he looked upon as an instrument destined to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. The vice minister-manager of the Bank of Mozambique considered unequivocal the work elaborated by the two delegations during the discussions and said that executing the signed memoranda will be conducive to the advancement of socialism in the two countries.

On addressing the meeting, Mohamed Kouni, in turn, said that the execution of the signed memoranda will make possible a more rapid expansion of present relations between the two countries in various fields.

Talks Will Make It Possible to Strengthen Cooperation Prospects

Shortly before the departure of the Algerian delegation which left Maputo for Algeria late yesterday evening, Allaoua Smail, a delegation member, granted an interview to Mozambican information media.

During the interviews, Allaoua Smail, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Office for South Africa, discussed the results finally obtained from the talks. "The conferences conducted with the Mozambican delegation," said the Algerian delegation member, "made it possible to broaden cooperation prospects which are opening up between Mozambique and Algiers."

Touching on the contacts made with several of our country's economic sectors, Allaoua Smail said that "they have helped us to acquire a wider acquaintance with and a deeper insight into the RPM situation in both the economic and social fields."

8870
CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LUSOPHONE BANKING COOPERATION AGREEMENT—On closing a high level meeting held in Luanda last 21 to 23 October, the banks of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe signed an agreement protocol. Delegates from these banks participated in this meeting. During the discussion, they analyzed the degree of development of the existing cooperation and, as reported by ANGOP [Angolan News Agency], took note of the results already attained from guidelines previously drawn up in banking and financial fields. According to ANGOP, the meeting made it possible to strengthen the bonds of cooperation, to improve the coordination of established activities and programs and to decide to establish the practice of regular meetings among the various bank authorities, as well as an exchange of data with the view to finding new ways of procedure in the struggle against underdevelopment. From last 19 to 21 October, ANGOP adds, the five banking delegations had already met in the Angolan capital. All the sessions had as their objective to study the means of crystalizing the resolutions made at the summit meeting in Maputo last March. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DE BEIRA in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

INSUFFICIENT PRICES, QUOTA—Yaounde, 15 Nov (AFP)—The results obtained within the framework of the International Coffee Agreement are far from being satisfactory to producing countries. This was stressed by the Cameroonian minister of economy and planning, Mr Youssouf Daouda, before the managing committee of the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF) currently meeting in Douala, the economic capital of Cameroon. According to the minister, the guaranteed minimum prices are at a level that does not even cover the cost of production. Besides, the quota allocated to the OAMCAF within that agreement is abnormally insufficient compared to its production performance. Mr Daouda called on members of the organization to work together for the time being for the utilization of the insufficient quota allocated to them in the agreement. The president of the organization, Mr Henri Rahirijona, emphasized that the organization refuses to accept quotas under whatever conditions, especially when they are ambiguous and unrealistic. The OAMCAF is ready to cooperate to let the system work, while at the same time looking for ways to improve its position, he added. It will open two main avenues, one for the renegotiation of the agreement and the other for the study of demand and offer of robusta coffee, he said. The OAMCAF comprises eight countries: Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Congo, Central African Republic, Togo, Gabon, Benin and Madagascar. [Text] [AB160900 Paris AFP in French 1202 GMT 15 Nov 80]

ANGOLAN MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE--Alexandre Rodrigues, member, Political Bureau, MPLA-Labor Party, and minister of Interior of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to his country yesterday morning; he had been in Maputo to deliver a message from Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos to his Mozambican counterpart Samora Machel. Alexandre Rodrigues was seen off at Mavalane International Airport by Jacinto Veloso, member, Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party, and security minister. In making his statements to the press shortly before emplaning, the Angolan minister said that, while in Mozambique, he also contacted government authorities for the purpose of exchanging experiences. "My journey to Mozambique was intended to deliver a personal message from our president, President Samora Machel. Since we are front line countries, we are concerned with the situation in southern Africa and particularly independence for Namibia," said Alexandre Rodrigues. [Excerpts] (Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1) 5038

CSB: 4401

PROTEST TO BELGIUM ON WEAPONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Luanda, 4 October--Angola expressed its concern to the government of the Kingdom of Belgium in view of international press reports according to which the South African racist regime has perfected the 155-mm cannon which reportedly was supplied to it by a Belgian company, thus turning the weapon into a device capable of firing nuclear missiles [projectiles].

This concern was expressed on Monday in Brussels by Angolan ambassador to Belgium Franca Van-Dunen during an audience granted on his request by the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Charles Ferdinand Nothomb. On that occasion, the Angolan diplomat recalled that the Pretoria regime--in spite of the UN and OAU resolutions--is continuing almost daily to perpetrate barbarous acts of aggression within the internationally recognized borders of the People's Republic of Angola, causing death and injuries as well as considerable property damage.

On the other hand, Franca Van-Dunen indicated that, according to a report dated 3 July, disseminated by the embassy of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in Brussels, Angola intends to review relations with countries that are accomplices in the crimes of the South African racists. In this connection he stated that, if the sale of weapons should be confirmed, this would be one more flagrant violation of the rulings of international authorities since they had imposed a total embargo on this type of trade which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region of southern Africa.

He added that such arms sales are liable to harm not only relations between Angola and Belgium but also Belgian interests in the RPA. The Angolan diplomat--who asked minister Nothomb to transmit the content of the message of the Angolan government to his government--reaffirmed that the RPA gives and will give its support to SWAPO until Namibia is independent.

5058

USO: 4401

WEST'S PRETORIA TIES ATTACKED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] London, 3 October--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, urged the West to contribute toward a peaceful transition to independence for Namibia, a territory administered by South Africa.

Speaking in Luanda on Saturday, the Angolan leader underscored the fact that, while Angola seeks a diplomatic solution to the Namibia issue, it will simultaneously continue to support the guerilla struggle of SWAPO. According to an ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] dispatch, the Angolan chief of state said that South Africa's stubbornness in negotiating an internationally acceptable peace accord is due to the Western powers which continue their ties with the authorities in Pretoria.

In connection with this, a meeting was held yesterday in the Angolan capital between the president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, and the chief of state of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The meeting, which produced a joint communique, restated the support given to that nationalist organization in the fight against the government of Pretoria which illegally occupies Namibia. The document, signed by the two leaders, condemns South Africa and states that Pretoria does not wish to comply with Resolution 435 of the United Nations regarding the territory in question.

3058
CSO: 4401

U.S. CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT SCORED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 12

[Article by H. Matos: "Cases of Bribery in the White House"]

[Excerpts] The United States is one of the countries of the world where the most influential political personalities are constantly involved in financial scandals.

The era of these irregularities was inaugurated in 1923 with the famous "Teapot Dome" case.

Next, in terms of magnitude, came the well-known "Watergate" case. The FBI (Federal Police), through an espionage setup at the headquarters of the Democratic Party in the "Watergate" building, managed to get evidence of the link between former President Richard Milhous Nixon and "the plumbers" (a group made up of CIA agents and counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin). This was another case of fund embezzlement for purposes of destabilization and the United States Congress tried to cover it up. But the newspaper WASHINGTON POST revived the entire procedure with a disclosure of various details on corruption. Thus, Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew were forced to resign from their offices.

Recently they had the "ABSCAM" scandal there when about seven members of the House of Representatives, several Senators, Representatives, and one attorney from Philadelphia were bribed.

The punishment meted out to the criminals, in the first trial held in New York, is considered light in relation to the magnitude of the crime.

This can be understood since the "Ethics Committee" of the Senate and of the House of Representatives made certain "moves" in order to divert the attention of international public opinion accusing the FBI (the accuser in this case) was using incorrect methods and having supplied the press with countless details on these bribery cases.

The United States hold the greatest record in terms of corruption in government, involving outside individuals. The credibility of American leaders has dropped considerably among the American people. According to a survey conducted by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, few people have any confidence in the activities of the government team.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISITS U.K., COOPERATION VIEWED

Technical, Economic Cooperation Possibilities

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] London (from our special correspondent Gustavo Costa)--The official visit--ending today--which the secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for Political-Ideological Education, Information, and Propaganda as well as Minister of Agriculture made to Great Britain in response to an invitation from that country's government, opened the doors for a possible implementation of a new phase of cooperation between that country and the People's Republic of Angola in the agriculture and livestock field.

This conclusion is easily arrived at by virtue of the great interest and importance assigned to the stay of the Angolan leader in the United Kingdom by various official and private authorities.

It must be recalled that this is the first Angolan government official to pay an official visit to Great Britain in response to that country's government. The references made to that visit by British authorities are based on the desire for closer cooperation between both countries.

This was further underscored by the audience granted yesterday by the British Deputy Foreign Secretary, Lord Privy Seal (as published), a personality who holds special functions and is assigned to the Queen, one of these functions being custody of her secrets, to Angolan Agriculture Minister Manuel Pacavira. During the meeting, which was attended by the permanent representative of Angola to the OIC (International Coffee Organisation), Joao Weba, questions of bilateral interest were taken up in an effort to provide dynamic impetus for cooperation between the two countries.

In this connection we must also point out the declarations released yesterday afternoon by Angola's Agriculture Minister and by the Minister of State for Agriculture, Fishing, and Food, Count (Earl) Lord Ferrer, in the course of a luncheon given to the Angolan delegation in Lancaster

House. On that occasion, the personalities proved to be very much in favor of a new-type cooperation which they now seek to implement. Manuel Pacavira reflected this new basis of understanding leading to a higher level of relations under the principles which guide Angola's foreign policy.

The preparation of premises leading to probable cooperation in the economic and technical areas naturally were the most outstanding aspects taken up during the conversations held by the Angolan delegation with the British authorities. In this connection we must point out the meetings held between the Minister of Agriculture and various agencies connected with agricultural and livestock activities. Continuing these contacts, the Angolan Agriculture Minister this morning had a meeting with the board of directors of the Bokker Consultant Firm whose activities are concentrated on sugar refining and other specialties. In the afternoon he attended an enlarged meeting with a big group of businessmen and representatives of various companies and associations in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, some of whom are already operating in the country, while others expressed their desire to do so now.

In addition to the above-mentioned economic cooperation, it is important to note the significance which the Angolan side assigned to the need for this kind of cooperation to be extended to the organizational and management field.

We must likewise stress the meeting of the Agriculture Minister with representatives of companies involved in the big project of Cunene, Cahombo, and Northern Lunda as well as others whose approval and development will represent a tremendous contribution to the task of national reconstruction.

The studies to be developed between the Angolan authorities and the representatives of those companies, with a view to possible reactivation of the above-mentioned projects, are being viewed by the Angolan side with the greatest possible practicability in order to make them more viable and to implement them immediately. It must also be emphasized that, in all contacts established, the Angolan side placed special emphasis on compliance with the principles which guide the country's economic policy with a view to preserving national sovereignty and independence.

The top official responsible for Angolan information yesterday also visited the installations of BBC in London, the well-known broadcasting and television station, exchanging views with top officials on station operations.

Pacavira Interview

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Press Conference of Pedro Pacavira in London: "Angola Will Not Become a Factor of Instability in Southern Africa"]

London, 2 October (from our special correspondent Gustavo Costa)--The principle of "pursuit operations" is expressed in explosive attempts at complete destabilization of southern Africa and has been implemented by the fascist regime of Pretoria; this is one of the most serious cases of persistent aggression on the international scene anywhere in the world. This statement was made this afternoon by the secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for Political-Ideological Education, Information, and Propaganda, and Angolan Minister of Agriculture, Pedro Pacavira, during a press conference in this city.

Manu^{el} Pacavira on this occasion took the mystery out of certain distortions which the world press keeps printing about the situation in Angola; at the same time he especially exposed the broadening of the influence of South Africa in Western circles, with special interests, including Great Britain.

In the course of the press conference, which was attended by about 40 journalists from the best-known British information organs and various news agencies accredited in London, the Angolan top information official stressed the start of relations of cooperation between Angola and some Western countries while safeguarding the principles deriving from the country's international economic policy based fundamentally on reciprocal advantage, mutual respect, and independence.

Turning to the ridiculous figure of Savimbi and his companions, he said that they "remind us of the rubber balloons which children get; when those balloons are filled with hot air, they fly high, but when they lose air or when they get a hole in them, they fall down and become insignificant." Savimbi, he told his audience, is a rubber balloon or perhaps a trial balloon sent up by South Africa but he deserves no further consideration.

"South Africa," he continued, "is presently wasting billions on its armed forces and is apparently getting ready to move toward a strategy of intimidation. The tragic irony is that, in the end, apartheid only managed to isolate its own apologists in a mentality of isolation which keeps them on the sidelines away not only from their African neighbors but from the rest of the world."

Manuel Pacavira also revealed that the People's Republic of Angola will never allow itself to be intimidated. In this context, however, the Angolan leader did not fail to manifest the concern of the People's Republic of Angola in the face of the silence of certain African countries regarding the aggressions of which it is a victim.

Question-and-Answer Session

During the second part of the press conference, asked to comment on relations between Angola and Great Britain, he said that the cooperation to be established in the future will fundamentally cover the technical and commercial fields; he noted that the first Angolan Ambassador to the United Kingdom is to be appointed soon. Regarding the meeting he had with Lord Gilmore, a personality connected with the Queen, the Agriculture Minister, in his reply to a particular question, revealed that Great Britain may be making an effort to solve the problem of Namibia in view of the impressions he gathered during that audience.

In response to a question on the current status of relations between Angola and Portugal, Manuel Pacavira expressed his government's shock about the scandalous involvement of certain members of the current Portuguese government team in agreements of subversion and collusion with treacherous Angolan puppet forces. These groups--he noted with irony--seem to be dreaming of the rebirth of the old Portuguese colonial empire in Angola.

"This," he added "naturally cannot help stabilize relations with Portugal." At the end of the press conference, several journalists--one of whom was a South African, while others were British--expressed their "concern" with the situation of the mercenaries of various nationalities who were taken prisoner in Angola during the war of imperialist aggression against the country. In a rather humorous vein, the secretary of the Party's Central Committee for Political-Ideological Education, Information, and Propaganda pledged himself at the disposal of those journalists, inviting them, in the name of the Angolan government, to try to arrange their probable trip to Angola in order to see for themselves what the Angolan revolution has actually done in its own defense and regarding standards that govern human rights.

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CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES CAUSES FOR SHORTAGE OF GOODS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 pp 2. 10

[Editorial: "To Make A 'Minirevolution' in Certain Organizations]

Excerpte] Mendes Carvalho, alternate member of the party Central Committee, spoke last weekend in Kazenga at a rally introducing the deputies of the Luanda Provincial Popular Assemb'y. During his address, Carvalho brought up serious and pertinent questions which should be the object of intensive analysis by the provincial popular assembly. Although general in nature, the questions are truly serious.

We feel these questions deserve immediate answers, since they are of real concern and have given rise to some grumbling among the people. The issues can be solved satisfactorily only if attention is given to all the factors that, directly or indirectly, gave rise to the situation the country is experiencing now. If it can be said that the decline in production and productivity is the major reason for the exacerbation of that situation. To orient the reader, it might perhaps be pertinent to repeat the questions posed by the Central Committee alternate member during the Kazenga rally.

After pointing out various problems connected with the question of popular government, Mendes de Carvalho asked the people gathered there that Sunday morning, 12 October, the following questions.

"There is no fish. Why is there no fish? There is no meat. Why is there no meat? There is no ambulance to transport the sick. Why is there no ambulance? There is no beer. Why is there no beer? And so it goes. Basically, all the people are asking themselves: Why are all things unavailable? And none of us can say why there is no meat, beer, ambulances and so on."

The speaker did not expect the crowd to answer the questions. His purpose was to alert the deputies of the Luanda People's assembly, who will have the responsibility of examining in detail the basic problems behind these frustrating shortages.

If anyone were to ask the respective ministers for their replies to these questions, they would all give the same answer: Difficulties deriving from the situation the country is experiencing now. It is a vague answer, but it is the one we usually hear. In effect, it is this response which has given rise to the phenomena which are considered secondary, but which, directly or indirectly, have greatly aggravated

the situation, to the benefit of an insignificant few, thanks to their position or social standing, while the majority are fighting the lines, trying to buy one thing or another. Among the phenomena generally considered secondary (because it is to the interest of a few people that they be considered secondary) are the following:

Exaggerated [appropriation of products for] personal consumption; the existence of several special stores; and "social subornation" (for which read favoritism to friends).

Actually, if it were rationally distributed and marketed, the little that we produce and the large amount that we import would not present any major problems for the population, since the "speculation" phenomenon would be eliminated.

Unbridled Personal Consumption and Favoritism

It seems to us that one of the biggest problems is the inability of certain firms that produce various consumer goods to limit the amount their employees may appropriate for their own use. Although it has received very little attention on the part of government organs, it is a dangerous problem, a cause of the unbridled speculation occurring in Luanda.

A minirevolution in the management of our companies and in the domestic market distribution channels would lay bare the truth.

Special Stores

It is really up to the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which is solely responsible for the existence of a wide variety of special stores in Luanda, to justify the concerns that determined the establishment of these stores.

We think we are making a revolution, and we understand this to mean a dynamic process that develops progressively from lesser to greater degree. This would lead one to understand that the situation in the first 3 years of our independence was not the same as the situation we are living in today. Things change, according to the new demands inherent to a revolution.

To compare yesterday's situation with that of today is, to a certain extent, to misunderstand the dynamism of a historical process. We observe that in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola there are several special stores catering to members of different strata, distinguished according to their function, situation or social position. Thus, in Luanda, we find: Shoe store for...Tailor for... Grocery store for...Butcher shop for...etc. A normal butcher shop serving the general public generally has 2 to 3 kg of meat for sale. This is just one example, but let us combine this example with the phenomenon of favoritism, which we prefer to call "social subornation."

Yesterday, 17 October, we went around to the Luanda slaughterhouse, and for a few minutes we watched the movement we had heard about for so long. There were all kinds of cars: Fiats, Mercedes Benz, Datsuns, Scania's, etc. Each individual introduced himself as the cousin of comrade so-and-so, nephew of the national

director or such-and-such, and so on. Some of them presented cards, others presented official requisitions, or unofficial requisitions, and some simply said: "So-and-so sent me."

You ask why there is no meat? Again, we need a minirevolution to investigate these phenomena.

No Fish in Luanda

The TPA (Popular Television of Luanda) recently conducted a public opinion survey and study in Luanda, to ascertain the reason for the fish shortage in the capital. It seems to us that it was pointless, because it reached no conclusions. We do not think the isolated fisherman is equipped to provide a satisfactory explanation for the fish shortage, and the profiteering vendor would certainly not be disposed to tell the truth.

The situation can be summed up in one phrase, which is now widespread in the city: "Make a killing." We will explain. We went to the Sao Paulo market and asked a vendor the price of a pile of mackerel he had for sale. He asked us in turn: "Want to die?" In other words, were we prepared to pay more than the normal price for that pile of fish. In short, the vendors, the fishermen and some officials in the Ministry of Fishing want to be rich. A minirevolution, from the fishing boats to the markets, including agencies involved in the marketing of fish in the city, would give up the answer to the fish shortage.

These phenomena which some officials call secondary (because it suits them), added to the basic problem of the decline in production and productivity, seem to be at the bottom of the present situation. Actually, with rational distribution, the little that we produce and the great amount we import would be enough to feed all our people. We need to conduct a minirevolution in certain agencies.

6362
CSO: 4401

FAPLA POLITICAL CADRES MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Ondjiva (From our correspondent). The Fourth Methodological Seminar of Political Commissars of the Fifth-Military Region was held recently in the capital of this province; the meeting featured a party activity review covering the first teaching semester of the year 1980-1981 and an evaluation of the positive results obtained, concerning the study and practical application of these subjects in all units, as well as the delivery of documents on methodological guidance aimed at the better standardization of work criteria during the next phase.

Other aspects debated during the meeting included prior indications as to the forms and methods of agitation and propaganda to be developed by the Political Commissars, as well as registration for political lecture sessions in the military units.

The final conclusions indicated that the participants noted the standardization of reports and the need for true and correct reports as to the real situation pertaining in the major and minor military units as well as the difficulties in facilitating their correction in an organized manner. It was also said that a commission should be established for the purchase of political work support material.

The Political Commissars also recommended to the brigades stationed in the Fifth Region that they set up a team to serve as links between them and the political directorate, considering the locality in which the particular unit is stationed; this calls for the creation of minimum conditions for their welfare, in addition to matters relating to health. In this connection it was recommended to the Region's medical services that they conduct frequent medical inspections.

We might also mention that the closing session was chaired by comrade Jeronimo Sinedima, alternate member, Central Committee, and coordinator of the party committee of Cunene.

5058
CSO: 4401

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY MESSAGE ON NETO ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the People's Republic of Angola addressed a message to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba on the first anniversary of the death of Comrade President Agostinho Neto.

In view of the important content of the message from the Communist Party of Cuba, we reproduce its entire contents below:

"On the first anniversary of the death of the beloved and unforgettable Comrade President Agostinho Neto, we send to the Angolan people and to the MPLA-Labor Party, in the name of the people and the Communist Party of Cuba, our sincerest and warmest feelings of brotherhood and revolutionary solidarity.

"As a result of the death of comrade Neto, your people lost its national hero and leader and the Cuban people lost a sincere and brotherly friend. As a result of his death, the African revolutionary movement also found itself deprived of one of the most clear-sighted and valorous fighters for the independence and liberty of that continent.

"The teachings and the wishes of comrade Agostinho Neto are today being perpetuated among the Angolan people in its work, in its gains and advances along the road charted by him during his lifetime and as a result of the work of your unforgettable president. He is present in each victory, in each gain of the people who continues to fight energetically and firmly to build a more fair and dignified society which comrade Agostinho Neto saw in outline and for which he fought.

"Dear Angolan comrades, we ask you to receive, at this moment of mandatory memory and revolutionary affirmation, the expression of our firm and unrestricted solidarity."

5058
CSO: 4401

OFFICIALS STRESS IMPORTANCE OF RURAL ASSISTANCE

Luanda: JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The Second Meeting of Provincial Commissioners of Angola, which was held for 2 days at the Ministry of Agriculture, ended its activities on Tuesday in a ceremony presided over by Evaristo Domingos Kimba, member, Party Political Bureau, and Minister of Provincial Coordination.

The officials at the end of the meeting urged the appropriate agencies to take measures to meet the needs of the population in the fields of agriculture, housing, transportation, water, and electricity.

Discussing the life of the people in the rural areas, the meeting decided to assign great importance to the distribution of seeds and fertilizer to peasants and to providing incentives for the sale of daily necessities. It was also decided to pay more attention to local, on-the-spot construction efforts in rural areas and to control such local self-help activities in the cities.

"The revitalization of some industries in the provinces of Cunene, Cabinda, Kuando-Kubango, and Moxico" was another one of the decisions adopted by this Second Meeting of Provincial Commissioners in analyzing their activities over the past three quarters of this year and outlining tasks to be accomplished in 1981.

As for the supply of water and electric energy to the population, it was agreed that the effort should be stepped up here through the training of cadres for equipment maintenance.

Considering the importance of support for the rural areas, Evaristo Kimba, minister of provincial coordination and member, Political Bureau, MPLA-Labor Party, said that "Support for the rural areas in terms of hoes, machetes, tractors, fertilizer, and the sale of their products will be the materialization of the worker-peasant alliance so that the revolution may continue its triumphant march."

5058
CSO: 4401

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENSUS DEPARTMENT REPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] The Central Census Office, an important instrument in the country's population census, has just been established, according to a recent report from the Planning Ministry, signed by the Minister himself, Roberto de Almeida, member, Party Central Committee.

We remember that the Central Commission for the General Population Census, during its 24 July meeting of this year, thoroughly analyzed the problems connected with the establishment of this central office and decided, next year, to carry out a pilot census in some areas in the province of Malanje. It was established on that occasion that there would be a pilot census program likewise to be extended in 1982 to the province of Luanda.

It was emphasized however that the implementation of these pilot programs in the provinces of Malanje and Luanda are primarily aimed at giving the Central Census Commission a specific and overall view regarding the matter, which would later on enable it to extend the census process nationwide, a task scheduled for 1985 (as published).

The choice of Luanda and Malanje as the centers of the first trial runs on the population census was above all based on two factors which have directly to do with their importance in the context of agricultural and livestock development, in the case of Malanje, and the heavy population density, in the case of Luanda, as well as its progress in terms of industrial development.

In order successfully to carry out the first population census in the People's Republic of Angola, it will be necessary to mobilize about 25,000 census takers, mostly made up of students and teachers. Their success will also depend upon the attitudes of the working masses in supplying sufficient information to serve as basis for the determination and analysis of the makeup of the classes in the People's Republic of Angola and the preparation of a national development plan; these are conditions that are indispensable for the construction of socialism.

It is furthermore recalled that the Census Commission consists of the Ministers of Planning (Chairman) of Defense, of Interior, of Education, of Provincial Coordination, of Transportation and Communications, of Finance, and of Justice, as well as the Secretary of State for Housing.

The report from the Planning Minister revealed the name of the individuals who make up the Central Census Office. Luis Filipe Nery de Sousa Colaco, National Statistics Director, will be its national coordinator. The other members are Maria Candida Santos Lopes, Director, Planning Office, Ministry of Education; Alvaro da Paixao Franco, Director, Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, Ministry of Defense; Adriano Pereira dos Santos Junior, National Director, Social Services, Ministry of Provincial Coordination; Agostinho Raimundo de Sousa e Santos, National Director, Human Resources, Ministry of Construction; Daniel Sinoes Ladeira Garcia, Head, Department of Archives of Proceedings and Real Estate Registers, Ministry of Interior; and Passos Carneiro, Head, National Department of Civilian and Criminal Identification, Ministry of Justice.

5058

CSO: 4401

LUANDA PORT 1981 TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC PLAN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The workers of the commercial port of Luanda met yesterday afternoon in the dining room of their enterprise to review the 1981 technical-economic plan. After a broad discussion by the meeting, the plan was approved with some amendments. The plan calls for handling 881,200 tons of cargo, repairs on railroad lines, roads, and parks, equipment and warehouses, procurement of other materials that will influence the accomplishment of these goals, improvement of the social conditions of the workers, construction of a school for cadre training, expansion of piers (upper part) and workshops, as well as other means which will facilitate a certain modernization and efficiency of work done in this unit which is considered the country's backbone due to its significance and importance in the national economic balance.

The meeting was also attended by Galvao Branco, Assistant Secretary-General of UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola]; Faustino Muteka, Minister of Transportation and Communications; as well as other personalities connected with the transportation sector and the labor union in this sector.

The meeting was opened by Carlos Magalhaes, director of the commercial port of Luanda. Details and statistics were disclosed on the 1981 technical-economic plan which calls for the consumption of raw materials and secondary materials as well as the wage plan, given in thousands of Kwanzas, manpower, cooperation, investments, repairs, roads, and office equipment which, at the end of the fiscal year being reported upon, if activities developed as anticipated, will guarantee a profit of 237,120.00 Kwanzas for the general government budget.

Proposals for corrections in the plan were also submitted to the workers for their consideration, under the heading of procurement of spare parts

for machinery, generators to eliminate the electric power supply failures which have forced vessels to stay in the port beyond the deadlines anticipated, the laxity of certain government agencies in removing commodities unloaded and shipping them out. The discussion which was open and frank also noted the concern of the workers with the improvement of social conditions, as in the case of suitable work uniforms and supplies of consumer goods and industrial articles--one of the main causes of absenteeism.

Other issues presented and pointed up as being priority matters for the accomplishment of the 1981 technical-economic plan included an increase in the political awareness of the workers, so that they might increasingly better understand the importance of this port facility in the national reconstruction process, in connection with economic growth, and as a point of loading and unloading articles that benefit the people of the country.

Working Class Awakening to Country Leadership

In briefly explaining the objectives of the meeting, Galvao Branco drew a comparison between the current system of political orientation created by the party and the government and the system implemented prior to independence by the colonial regime.

The Angolan labor union leader emphasized the fact that the workers today have the right and the duty actively to participate in the discussion of problems relating to the life of the country, the plans which will permit its development, and, consequently, the solution of problems which beset the worker masses. "Now things are in line with our option," he said in conclusion.

The Assistant Secretary-General of UNTA also expressed considerations relating to the role of man in the production process, as a decisive force in the development of production, not as a machine unaware of everything that happens around him, particularly regarding output.

After another period of discussion--during which other workers spoke up, likewise presenting proposals for the amendment of the 1981 technical-economic plan in the commercial port of Luanda--the Minister of Transportation and Communications took the floor.

Faustino Muteka began by saying that the plan was drafted on the basis of the figures from earlier years and, on the other hand, with a view to some deficiencies in equipment, spare parts, as well as cargo-handling materials to guarantee the correct handling of cargo, not only export and import, but also other items necessary for the defense of the human life of the workers.

Other points taken up by Faustino Muteka related to the fact that the enterprises of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications let others handle their recording functions which prevents precise calculations on the number of goods to be exported through the port; this does not enable the authorities to come up with a real plan featuring correct indicators, although it is necessary to work on the basis of a specific plan.

"The development of a country's economy necessitates the working capacity of its people, the exploitation of mineral and energy resources, the production of essential foods for the people, because that is what really gives us the money with which the government, through party guidelines, must purchase everything we do not produce ourselves," the Minister of Transportation and Communications emphasized in explaining the investment methods and their approval on a higher level in the government.

The solution of supply problems encountered by the port and railroad workers as well as public transportation workers was also discussed.

5058
CSO: 4401

NEW RADIO PROGRAM BEAMED TO PEASANTS, RURAL WORKERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by S. Fialho: "Listening to and Disclosing the Problems of Rural Areas"]

[Text] Through a document signed by Agriculture Minister Manuel Pedro Pacavira, the Ministry of Agriculture recently created a commission responsible for drafting and developing an information program in support of the rural areas (Radio-Rural) in accordance with a protocol signed in Lome, with the FAO, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

The "Radio-Rural" program as a matter of fact will be an instrument of information to be used by the agencies of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, especially created to listen to the concerns of peasants and farm workers in the country. It will therefore be a nationwide program and will cover the rural areas and the cities [passages missing in original] with a view to developing the best and fairest solutions to the specific and vast problems of the former.

Right now, the commission is preparing for the official implementation of its inaugural radio broadcast (this month) over the antennas of National Radio of Angola, in the Portuguese language as well as in Kikongo and Kimbundo.

Later on, the program will be broadcast, on an experimental basis, on Thursdays and Fridays, from 1830 to 1900, in Kikongo and Kimbundo, respectively, with a review on Saturdays, from 0700 until 0730 in the Portuguese language.

It should be noted that the commission, coordinated by Luisa Ingles, under the control and guidance of DEPP, of the MPLA-Labor Party, through its division of agitation and propaganda, is being advised by an expert from the FAO by the name of Atayde Guadgbe Leon, from Benin, and consists of various other individuals assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture.

We will come back to this matter with more information in greater detail at the proper time.

BRIEFS

SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--The revolutionary court of the province of Luanda yesterday handed down a sentence in the trial of seven individuals who fraudulently tried to return baggage to Portugal. The criminals involved consist of five Portuguese and two Angolans who, with photocopies of the shipping documents, made out in the names of other persons, some of whom were in Portugal, tried to ship personal baggage to that country. Since this is considered a crime against the national economy and since it is punished under the provisions of the law in force in the People's Republic of Angola, the people's revolutionary court of Luanda, in the name of the Angolan people, sentenced Felisberto Jose de Lima, Portuguese citizen, to 2 years at hard labor; Joao Aparicio Nunes and Joaquim Peixoto, both Portuguese, were sentenced to 18 months; Manuel Pires da Mota and Belmira Ambrozio de Sousa, the first of these being Portuguese and the latter being Angolan, were sentenced to 16 months in prison. The criminals Antonio Andre, a citizen of Angola, and Manuel da Costa Ribeiro were cleared by the people's revolutionary court since there was no evidence against them. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 p 2] 5058

SPANISH BANKING DELEGATION--A delegation from the Foreign Bank of Spain, consisting of four members and headed by its assistant general manager, Dr Casuso Donada, has been in Luanda since Wednesday evening to establish contact with officials of the BNA (National Bank of Angola). The visit by the Spanish delegation is a part of the contacts established between the two banks in an effort to achieve stronger and closer bilateral relations. The Spanish delegation was welcomed at the "4 February" International Airport by the governor of the National Bank of Angola, Victor de Carvalho, and the Spanish Ambassador to Angola, Emilio Cassinello. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 20] 5058

CUBAN-ASSISTED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS--The city of Luanda will get more than 100 new buildings, adding up to 2,000 apartments, under the cooperation agreement in the field of construction signed between Angola and the Republic of Cuba. Under the terms of this agreement 85 buildings are also going to be erected, equivalent to 1,700 apartments, in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Bie, Moxico, and southern Kwanza. These new housing units will be intended for cooperation personnel and will help reduce some of the problems encountered by provincial commissioners in putting

up certain officials. A contract was also signed between Angola and Cuba for the foundation of the mosaic factory at Huila and a stone-crushing plant at Bie; in an effort to train cadres, the recently signed agreement calls for training courses to be given in Cuba to eight basic laboratory technicians for a period of 3 months. The fact that the agreement covers only certain provinces does not in any way mean that the others will not get any new facilities since the Construction Ministry is planning to build new housing units in all provinces of the country, but through domestic enterprises. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 2] 5058

DELEGATION TO PEACE MEETING--The Angolan delegation attending the World Parliament of Peace for Peoples is to be headed provisionally by Anjo Eduardo, of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; the delegation will also be joined by Coelho da Cruz, president of the Angolan Association of Friendship with Peoples, which has been in that country for several days. Angola's participation in this parliament is all the more justified since the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] has been fighting for the maintenance of the peace not only in southern Africa but also for the independence of Namibia, a matter which is fundamental here. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the republic, as well as the late lamented president Agostinho Neto, in their speeches placed particular emphasis on the need for making sure that all peoples will live in freedom and will choose their own destinies, something which is possible only when there is real independence. But the desire for peace, always manifested by the leaders of our vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party, has been opposed by the warlike and militarist attitudes of Pretoria, subsidized by the imperialist countries, especially the United States of America. The issue of peace, a real peace, a secure and lasting peace, is a matter of concern not only to our people but to all peoples of the world and it is one of the points most frequently focused upon in regard to the pertinent issues of our times; this is because it is necessary to protect mankind against the deflagration of a new conflict, this time a nuclear one, on a worldwide scale. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

JOINT COMMISSION WITH USSR--A delegation from the Soviet Union, headed by B. A. Yunitisin, Vice Minister of Merchant Marine, is expected in Luanda today, for the purpose of participating in the work of the third session of the Mixed Angolan-Soviet Commission. The conversations, which will take place in the meeting room of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, will begin tomorrow. ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY]. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 2] 5058

USSR DELEGATION LEAVES--The work of the Mixed Angolan-Soviet Commission, which began on 19 September, ended the day before yesterday in the office of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation in Luanda. Soviet Vice Minister of Merchant Marine Boris Yunitsin, who headed the delegation from the [illegible passage in original], which participated in the work of the Mixed Commission, left Angola on Monday, heading back to Moscow. Questioned by ANGOP (ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY) moments before his departure, Boris Yunitsin termed the conversations held with Angolan officials regarding the review of implementation of decisions approved during the second meeting of the Mixed Angolan-Soviet Commission positive; the meeting covered the field of transportation and was held in the capital of the USSR in August of last year. The Soviet Vice Minister expressed his optimism regarding the development of cooperation between the two countries in the area of the merchant marine before noting that cooperation in that field contributed to closer bonds of friendship between the peoples of Angola and the Soviet Union. During its stay in Angola, the delegation went to the province of Benguela, where it visited for 48 hours. In that province, the delegation especially went to the commercial port of Lobito where it was briefed on its organization and operation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 pp 2, 10] 5058

* CSO: 6401

KEREKOU DELIVERS SPEECH ON SOLUTION TO CHAD PROBLEM

Cotonou EHUZU in French 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text] Our great comrade, President Mathieu Kerekou, left Cotonou late yesterday morning for Lome for the purpose of participating in the work being conducted by the ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity in its quest for a state of peace in Chad.

The head of state was greeted on his departure by the members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the members of the Permanent Committee of the ANR and those of the National Executive Council as well as by the diplomatic corps and a large crowd of male and female revolutionary militants.

Shortly before his departure, President Mathieu Kerekou issued an important statement to the press dealing with the Chad problem.

In fact, after having pointed to the dramatic situation faced by Chad, our great comrade, President Mathieu Kerekou, took the opportunity of reminding us of the position of our country, the People's Republic of Benin, with respect to the objective settlement of the Chad problem by the Organization of African Unity.

"The delegation of our party and of our revolutionary government will leave Cotonou on Thursday, 16 October 1980, bound for Lome for the purpose of attending the meeting of the ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity dealing with Chad. As you know, fellow journalists, male and female militants of the Benin revolution, the situation that has prevailed in Chad since 1975 remains a cause for concern. This is especially true since 21 May 1980 when bitter fratricidal fighting became intensified at N'Djamena, capital of this sister nation and friend, where the National Transitional Union Government, which was installed in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed at Lagos on 21 August 1979 by the 11 rival political factions was confronted by the armed rebellion of one of the leaders of the factions which had signed this agreement at Lagos, created a deplorable situation. This situation prevented the legal authority of Chad, namely, the National Transitional Union Government, headed by our brother Goukouni Oueddei, from pursuing the mission of national reconciliation, particularly achieving demilitarization of N'Djamena, the capital, and the installation of the neutral African force for maintaining peace in Chad.

It should be remembered that the troops of this neutral African force for maintaining peace at N'Djamena was supposed to consist of contingents furnished by the Congo Peoples' Republic, the Guinea Revolutionary Peoples' Republic, and our own country, the Benin Peoples' Republic. However, this neutral African force could effectively fulfill its mission at N'Djamena only after the cease fire recommended by the Lagos accord had been made effective. However, all of these decisions that were made at the Lagos meeting and which were agreed to by the representatives of 11 political factions for the purpose of bringing peace to Chad, except for the constitution of the National Transitional Union Government, were not implemented because of the bitter and, up to now, relentless opposition of a leader of one of the political factions, who is also defense minister of the National Transitional Union Government.

The Council of Ministers, the conference of heads of state and the administration of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in June and July 1980 at Freetown, Sierra Leone, conducted a thorough analysis of the new situation which had thus been created in Chad and particularly at N'Djamena since 21 March 1980. They once again reaffirmed the validity of the Lagos agreement and asked the ad hoc committee that was created at Lagos during the economic summit meeting held by the Organization of African Unity in April 1980, to pursue its mission of reconciliation with Chad.

The ad hoc committee working under the effective control of the acting president of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellence Siaka Stevens, consists, as you know, of the heads of state of the Togolese Republic, the Guinea Revolutionary People's Republic, the Congo People's Republic and the Benin People's Republic.

Therefore, this means that the scrupulous observance of the Lagos accord, signed on 21 August 1979 by 11 Chad political factions, remains, as far as the ad hoc committee is concerned, the only legal basis for any solution that could bring peace to Chad. We insist on this interpretation, since it is on this basis that the delegation of the Benin People's Republic will go to Lome. This is why it is important that our militant working people know that the Lome meeting, to which the delegation of our party and our revolutionary government is invited, must seek the most appropriate ways and means to arrive at a cease fire among the belligerent political factions in order to accomplish effective implementation of all the provisions of the agreement signed at Lagos on 21 August 1979. To put it clearly, the Lome meeting planned for Thursday, 16 October 1980, is entirely in keeping, in our belief, with the patient search for an adequate framework of conciliation in order to bring the rebellious faction to recognize the authority of the legal government throughout the entire national territory.

At any rate, we must do everything in our power at Lome so that this fratricidal war, which is worrying all of us to death, should be resolved in a fair manner as soon as possible within the Organization of African States itself. We citizens of Benin refuse to allow the Chad conflict to become an international concern. We are dead set against the arrival of the United Nations blue helmets at N'Djamena. We feel this way because there is no doubt that, not only does this dramatic situation dangerously threaten the unity of our brothers, the people of Chad, and the integrity of

their national territory, but also provides a definite opportunity which international imperialism is seeking so as to cynically pursue its policy of dividing and conquering. For all of these fundamental reasons, our country, the Benin People's Republic, is available without reservation and is ready to attempt any fair solution that could bring a cease fire condition as soon as possible to Chad, provided such cease fire is based on the Lagos agreement signed on 21 August 1979.

In any case, the issue is clear to all citizens of Benin, namely, that without the cease fire and demilitarization of N'Djamena as well as without the accord of the National Transitional Union Government, it would be impossible to send to Chad a neutral African force for maintaining the peace. This is why we must do everything in our power at Lome so that all the attempts at reconciliation that have been unsuccessfully made since the outbreak of this armed fratricidal conflict finally lead to results which are concrete, fair and satisfactory to all the people of Chad. Therefore, we solemnly reaffirm, in the name of all the hard-working people of Benin, of its vanguardist party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and of the National Executive Council, the complete availability of our country, the Benin People's Republic and our firm determination to work in the all-important interest of unity of our brothers and sisters of Chad and of the territorial integrity of Chad within the exclusive framework of our continental organization, namely, the Organization of African States.

It should be kept in mind, that, in the Togolese capital, the ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity on the Chad problem, as well as the entire organization, working together with the Chad leaders, will seek the appropriate solutions for the long awaited advent of peace in Chad. Regarding the Chad leanings, he who will reject the proposals of this ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity will, consequently, appear to the African people as the demon of Chad unity and the sworn enemy of our entire continent. The nation and the people of Chad require peace. In the interest of Africa, their leaders should know this.

7619

CSO: 4400

PUBLIC SAFETY FORCES EXAMINE THEIR ACTIVITIES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 16 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Text] On Saturday, 11 October and Sunday, 12 October 1980, a meeting was held by members of the Revolutionary Committees of the Public Safety Forces at the Cotonou Republican Strike Company for the purpose of examining their activities.

As in the case of the opening session, the closing ceremony of this meeting was chaired by Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, deputy chief of staff of the Public Safety Forces.

Comrade Sindjaloum Bernard, meeting coordinator, who was the first to speak at the ceremony began by describing the conditions under which the work of this miniseminar was conducted.

Comrade Sindjaloum, after having pointed out the atmosphere of good fellowship that reigned throughout the meeting, indicated that sessions devoted to criticism and self-criticism led to the drafting of five resolutions and two motions which will henceforth guide the actions to be taken by the agents of the Public Safety Forces of our country. The following resolutions and motions were then read to the audience:

--A resolution dealing with the cleaning up of morals and the struggle against prostitution.

--A resolution concerning the struggle against subversive activities within the UNB.

--A resolution dealing with police ethics and relations between the agents of the Public Safety Forces and government authorities.

--A resolution regarding corruption.

--A motion involving the Ministry of Information and Propaganda and the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety for the purpose of their cooperating in an effort to make the public aware of the damage caused by prostitution and of its consequences to our nation.

A motion concerning the lethargy displayed by the Public Safety Forces in exercising its activities.

After the reading of these resolutions and motions, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, deputy chief of staff of the Public Safety Forces, took the floor to evaluate the results achieved during this meeting.

In his presentation, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho described the resolutions adopted at this meeting as being of a highly positive nature due to the excellent quality of the work performed. He stated that he was convinced that complete and proper application of these resolutions would contribute to imparting of new strength to the revolution in the various barracks and cause it to progress irreversibly and irresistibly among the masses in our towns and villages.

Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho also placed special emphasis on the former reactionary practices which have always been characteristic of the actions taken by the Public Safety Forces in the barracks and stated that the resolutions recommended would certainly lead to termination of such practices. Comrade Azonhiho went on to say "The action taken by your assembly will not have any meaning unless the resolutions adopted and recommended by you are implemented."

Accordingly, Comrade Azonhiho assured the Public Safety Forces of the complete availability of the higher courts, authorized by the general staff of the Public Safety Forces for their deep concern in evaluating these resolutions objectively and translating them into action.

The deputy chief of staff of the Public Security Forces congratulated the members of the seminar for the courage, the militancy and the continuous availability which they displayed during these 2 days of the meeting with a view to continuing the dynamic state of the revolutionary committees of the Public Safety Forces.

7619

CSO: 4400

BENIN

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Our great comrade who participates in our struggle, President Kerekou, yesterday received the credentials of four new ambassadors. These were the following: Aly Bangoura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; Wolf Schunke, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic; Hervyn Brown, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Kibili Demba Diallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali. [Excerpt] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 22 Oct 80 p 1] 7619

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--This morning, in the Cape Verde capital, Cape Verde signed a judicial agreement with the GDR. The signing of the agreement took place during the 4-day visit to Cape Verde of the vice president of the executive council and GDR minister of justice, Hans Joachim Mensiger. The GDR envoy told ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] that the agreement is essentially based on the judicial situation of each country's citizens in the other's territory. The GDR minister, who was greeted by President Aristides Pereira, and visited the Five Islands, Santiago and Sal, then left for Guine-Bissau where he will make a short stop. Cooperation between Cape Verde and the GDR has occurred in the fields of cadre training, science and technology, culture, education, justice and information, and includes the supplying of heavy offset machinery. German teachers in the science field will arrive in Cape Verde this month to occupy the university chairs in cadre training for secondary and higher education. They will contribute their services beginning in November 1979 in Praia and confer the bachelor's degree. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 8] 8870

CSO: 4401

EEC REPRESENTATIVE OUTLINES AID TO DJIBOUTI

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Donato Chiarini: "The Republic of Djibouti and the European Community"]

[Text] The gift of tanker trucks by the EEC to the victims of the drought gives us the opportunity to look somewhat closely at the aid given Djibouti by the European Development Fund. It would hardly be possible to find a more authoritative view than that of Donato Chiarini, the current representative of the EEC in Djibouti. Following is his report recently published in LE COURRIER, the bimonthly published by the EEC.

Within the framework of the EEC's aid to overseas territories, the former TFAI (French Territory of the Afars and Issas) had already benefited from the financing of various projects following the creation of the European Development Fund. Nevertheless, this aid, received through the intermediary of the French administration, was restricted to basic infrastructures and could have been considered as simple budgetary aid to the territory. After the country gained its independence and the Republic of Djibouti was born, in June 1977, relations between it and the European Community had to be reconsidered or, rather, rediscovered. In fact, one of the first decisions made by the Djibouti government was to file an official request for the participation in the Lome I Convention. Attached to this request was an invitation addressed to the Commission asking it to send on an urgent basis an initial exploratory mission to Djibouti. The purpose of the mission, described as preprogramming, was to review with the national leadership the overall most urgent problems facing the young state and to identify the priority areas which could benefit from an initial and immediate aid.

An initial project for the delivery of drilling equipment was adopted, thus meeting the prime concern of the chief of state, His Excellency El Hadji Hassan Gouled Aptidon of accelerating the hydraulic research program aimed at fighting water shortages and thus alleviating the living conditions of the rural population. In addition to this timely intervention, however, the new government immediately realized that the essential problem was drafting a document in depth, a sort of pre-plan, which would allow, on the basis of a short but complete inventory of the realities of the country, the drawing up of a short-term action program. Considering the number and dimensions of the needs it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to act efficiently without such an instrument, bearing in mind

the available human and financial resources. Aware of the situation, the commission was pleased by the Djibouti request and the drafting of a "short and medium-term development plan" was assigned to SEDES (Economic and Social Development Studies Company). Following its publication, this document has made it possible to channel foreign aid as well as, naturally, the resources of the national development budget.

The main feature of the aid granted under Title 4 of the European Development Fund is that of a "catalyser." In an economy dominated by the tertiary sector, the safeguard and strengthening of the infrastructures which constitute the very foundations of the birth of the city of Djibouti (port, railroad to Addis Ababa) are the features which determine the country's economic future.

The formulation of a master plan for the port, encompassing, on the one hand, all available sectorial studies and which, on the basis of sound economic hypotheses, defines, on the other hand, the future installations to be built in order for Djibouti to preserve all its advantages in the face of the growing competition of other ports in the area (Assab, Aden, Haddidah, Berbera, Djeddah), is a typical example of the role which the aid of the community could play in preparing the grounds for investments financed by other countries. Several Arab financing sources have already displayed an interest in participating in the development of infrastructures and the building of the equipment stipulated in this study. In addition to productive investments, the national authorities have put high in their list of priorities aid in the social area. In a country in which over one-half of the population lives in the capital city in sometimes unhealthy conditions, this choice remains entirely valid. Nevertheless, in this case as well, any effective intervention should be based on a profound study of needs and realities. Therefore, two parallel studies have been undertaken. The purpose of the first will be to draw up a civic plan taking into consideration expected population changes between now and the year 2000. The second deals with the formulation of a health care plan. The value of this study, the obvious national interest excluded, is explained by the role filled by Djibouti as a regional center attracting the populations of neighboring countries living close to its borders. The specific participation of other financing sources has been already more or less obtained for both studies.

Let us finally mention a training program which, even though modest, confirms the concern shown for this area by the government and which is an indispensable addition to other community involvements (port, rural water supplies, vocational training, etc.).

5157
CSO: 4400

EEC DONATION TO DROUGHT VICTIMS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Report: "EEC Gift of Five Tanker Trucks for Drought Victims"]

[Text] Last Thursday five tanker trucks and 20 portable containers were officially delivered to assist the victims of the drought. Presenting the gift, Donato Chiarini, the EEC representative, emphasized the attention which the European countries pay to the problems of developing countries (see Chiarini's article) not only within the framework of cooperation agreements (Lome II) but also when exceptionally adverse weather conditions put the people in dramatic situations to which "one cannot remain indifferent."

All Mallow, executive secretary of the National Agency for Aid to Refugees and victims (ONARS), who was presented with the keys of the trucks as the representative of the Republic of Djibouti, asked the EEC representative to express to the European countries the gratitude of the populations which will benefit from "this aid which comes when it is needed more than ever."

"I can assure you," All Mallow added, "that hundreds of human lives will be thus saved and millions of people will have their suffering alleviated thanks to these containers and tankers whose familiar outline in our arid lands fills the hearts of the nomads with happiness and hope."

"Thirst is unforgiving and in my country it is a constant threat to most of the 130,000 rural people affected by the drought, to the point that in some districts the nomads have been reduced to a ration of one liter of water daily for the children and to half a liter daily per adult."

"Mr Representative, I would not stray far from the truth by stating that more than anywhere else in the world Djibouti is aware of the fact that water is the source of life."

"That is why the 'battle' for water is the highest priority in our government's development program."

5157

CSO: 4400

LIBYAN CRISIS OCCURS DURING DETERIORATION IN POLITICAL CLIMATE

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Banjul Severs Relations With Libya, Which Is Accused of Subversive Activities"]

[Text] On Thursday 30 October the Gambia announced the severing, effective immediately, of its diplomatic relations with Libya, "following repeated incidents provoked by the Libyan Jamarihya and its embassy in Banjul." The Gambia is accusing Tripoli of having forcibly recruited some 200 Gambian youths to take military training in Libya, and asserts that the Libyan diplomatic legation in Banjul was "in direct contact with subversive elements whose only goal is to create confusion and disorder."

(By our West African correspondent)

DAKAR--According to the Banjul authorities, the Gambian nationals were recruited by the Senegalese Ahmed Niasse ("the ayatollah of Kaolack"), who has already been in the news in his own country in recent months for similar affairs (early in the summer Dakar, moreover, for identical reasons, had severed its own diplomatic relations with Tripoli). Gambian leaders, who had agreed to the installation in their capital of an important Libyan Embassy, (nearly 80 "diplomats") were also increasingly disappointed by the lack of good will applied by Col Qadhafi's government to honoring financial commitments already several years old.

This crisis occurs at a time when the political climate in this little former crown colony, which since independence has remained a model parliamentary democracy, is tending toward deterioration despite a fairly good economic situation.

Early this week Commander Emmanuel Mahoney, deputy commander of the "Field Forces,"--the Gambian paramilitary forces responsible for maintaining order--was assassinated by two gunshots fired by a private when, according to the official version--which was so innocuous as to appear suspect--, he was surprised by his superior in the act of smoking marijuana and threatened with sanctions.

For several months vengeful inscriptions have been increasing on Banjul's walls. They were the work of young militants from a clandestine political movement close to Liberia's MOJA [Movement for Justice in Africa] (whose name it assumed, by the way), which had been the spearhead of the opposition to President Tolbert in the months preceding his assassination. These young people are objecting, not without reasons, to their leaders sinking more and more into corruption and slovenliness. Lastly, President Jawara fell victim in May to a small cerebral hemorrhage. He recovered rapidly, but he gives the impression that he is less in control of affairs than he was before.

8946

CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO CONTROL SMUGGLING

AB180847 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The government has introduced new measures to curb the high incidence of smuggling in the country. A statement issued from the office of the president yesterday said after repeated appeals, the government is convinced that those who engage in smuggling are not only determined to keep the country short of goods but are also bent on wrecking the state. Accordingly, the government has ordered the immediate implementation of the following measures:

No unauthorized commercial cargo vehicle, including articulated trucks will, until further notice, be allowed to cross any of the borders of Ghana into any neighboring country.

Passenger and private vehicles will be allowed to cross such borders, but only after a thorough search of the vehicles and their luggage. Travellers are warned that any illegal or excess currencies and goods found on them or on the vehicles in commercial quantities will be confiscated and forfeited to the state.

The GNTC [Ghana National Trading Corporation] store at Aflao, which has been supplied with large quantities of goods has been closed down with immediate effect.

No vehicles of any description or size leaving Ghana will be allowed through the border checkpoints between the hours of 1800 and 0600.

Concerning valid and transit trade, the government has decided that loading and unloading of all vehicles shall be made under strict supervision of teams of policemen and military personnel. Before loading and after unloading, such vehicles will be thoroughly searched by the police and military teams. The most senior police and military representatives will certify that only permitted export goods backed by valid documents have actually been loaded. For this purpose, exporters are advised to apply in person to the nearest police, military or border guard posts. Exporters are advised to note that permitted export goods will be allowed only on the following days: to Togo every Tuesday, to the Ivory Coast every Thursday and to Upper Volta every Friday.

All loaded vehicles will be escorted by (?trade), military and border guard personnel from the points of loading to the exit points of Ghana's borders.

The statement said with effect from this week, joint teams of the police, the army, the navy and the border guards will undertake exercises along the borders to help check smuggling. Maximum effort is therefore expected from the public, especially border residents to help expose foot roads used by smugglers in the night.

With respect to the incoming goods, mainly those in commercial quantities imported into the country under special or import license and put in transit from outside Ghana, the following measures have been instituted:

Goods imported into Ghana will be subjected to the normal customs procedures of (?checks) and duty (?commissions). The [few words indistinct] permitted or used to import goods into Ghana, will when leaving the country be required to conform to normal customs procedures. The trucks carrying goods in transit with certified valid documents will be escorted from the point of entry to the point of exit. The present approved entry and exit points are as follows: Volta Region, Aflao, Shia, Kejebi, Western Region, Osei Kojokrom, Ewihwao, Brong Ahafo Region, Sampa, Gonokrom, Kwamesekrom, Upper Region, Bawku, Paga Hamele, Lawra, Tumu, (Teremo) near Wa, Northern Region, Bole, Kabuba and Pale.

CSO: 4420

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS BLACK STAR LINE DISPUTE SETTLED

AB151222 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The impasse between the government and the Black Star Line afloat officers has now been settled. This followed a series of meetings between the cabinet subcommittee and representatives of the afloat officers arranged through the mediation of representatives of the TUC [Trades Union Congress].

A communique on the settlement said the agreement was made possible on the spirit of magnanimity adopted by the government and on the concern for the national interest held by all those who took part in the negotiations. Under the terms of the settlement, all the dismissed Black Star Line afloat officers shall immediately be reinstated on the same terms and conditions of service that existed before subject to the following:

The reinstatement shall be without prejudice to the outcome of the inquiry ordered by the president into the affairs of the Black Star Line.

The foreign exchange components of the officers' emoluments shall be the same as they were earning before.

The officers shall each be paid his full pay for the period 10 July to 28 July 1980. But for the period 20 June to 19 July, and 29 July to 14 November 1980, the corporation shall grant them an ex-gratia award.

There shall be a following-up period of 3 months after which negotiations will resume for the purpose of revising the existing conditions of service of the officers and of resolving once and for all any outstanding issues connected with industrial disputes.

All personal property and personal effects impounded from the afloat officers shall be released to the persons from whom they were impounded, subject however to the payment of freight where chargeable and to the observance of all customs and other formalities for the importation of goods where applicable.

All documents belonging to the officers—discharge books, certificates, passports [few words indistinct] shall be returned to their owners.

The afloat officers shall work side by side with the Filipino (?officers) in the spirit of cordiality and cooperation and that no officer shall suffer any form of punishment for taking part in the industrial action.

CSO: 4420

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

SPANISH TOURISM FINANCING--A group of Spanish entrepreneurs is about to enter into an agreement with Guinea-Bissau authorities with the intent to foster tourist promotion on the Bunaque islands in Bijagos. Guinea-Bissau has, in general terms, agreed to the Spanish group's proposal which calls for sizable investments in the development of tourist substructures and their search for a joint stock company. The financing of the project in which \$10 million are to be invested immediately, is to all intents and purposes guaranteed by an equal amount of credit which the Atlantic Bank in Madrid intends to open. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 10] 8870

CSO: 4401

ASSEMBLY APPROVES MUNICIPAL ELECTION REFORMS

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] "Some of us will not be reelected. Moreover, we already know that many people deliberately retire and do not run again. Therefore, I call on all of them, I appeal to their understanding in wishing that, elected or not, we will all come together as gentlemen this 19 December to close the second ordinary session of the year." With these remarks the president of the National Assembly, Mr Philippe Yace, put an end to the plenary session that he had convened to vote on the three documents that had been drafted for several days. The documents are laws having to do with the municipal electoral system, municipal organization and the status of the city of Abidjan. The bills, introduced by the Minister of Interior, were all adopted by the deputies. Thus, these three different documents adopted yesterday morning take their place in the path toward the modernization of the institutions which govern life in our country. Concerning the test related to the municipal electoral system in the Ivory Coast, the modification was essential in so far as municipal life in our country was being governed by French laws of 1884 and 1955.

The bill under question establishes the rules for municipal elections. While being inspired by French texts, the bill takes into account political contingencies which are specifically Ivorian.

It has six (6) titles:

The method chosen is a one-round election by the majority voting for a list. Nevertheless, in the case where several lists would lead with the same number of votes, a second round is held only for the lists that obtain a majority. In this case, the candidates are elected by the relative majority.

The number of municipal councilmen varies from 25 for the less populated communities to a maximum of 50 for communities having more than 100,000 inhabitants. The term

of office for councilmen is 5 years, to bring it into agreement with the term of the president of the republic and the deputies. In this spirit it is possible to shorten or lengthen the mandate of municipal councilmen to make it coincide with the period of general elections.

No councilman can belong to several councils at the same time. Moreover, the number of councilmen that do not reside in the community cannot exceed one half of the council members.

Concerning the conditions for eligibility, not many electors are affected by measures of incompatibility. Only police officers and administration supervisors are not eligible.

Candidates must be registered on a list showing as many names as there are municipal council seats available.

For the electoral process, the system of division into electoral sections has not been kept because it is not adaptable to the principle of majority voting in one round with a unique list for all the people.

Finally, any elector or eligible person in the community has the right to protest any registration in the list of candidates within 8 days before the voting day. These persons can also plead the invalidity of the electoral process.

Three Categories

Arguments have been quite lively on certain points. One parliamentarian was concerned about the clarity of the text of Article 8. Can someone be eligible in a district without being registered as an elector there? The government commissioner dispelled the fears of the commission members: Indeed, to be eligible it is enough to be registered as an elector somewhere. This measure obeys the chief-of state's wish not to exclude from the municipal councils young officials originating from a community and holding certain positions.

To become a deputy, may someone be on several lists in the same district? The text does not seem to forbid this practice.

The government commissioner (the Minister of Interior) answered this question by citing Article 1 which specifies a vote by majority list in one round without preferential vote or vote-splitting.

Finally, it is even permitted for a candidate to challenge the president of an electoral college.

The second bill adopted yesterday by the deputies has to do with municipal organization. In fact, before 1978, there were three categories of districts in the Ivory Coast, a classification inherited from the colonization: mixed districts, districts of average exercise, districts of full exercise.

The bill in question tends to make municipal organization more uniform within the country and to mark in this way its independence from the documents handed over by the colonizer. This reform also obeys the wish of the chief-of-state to trust the administration of local affairs to a greater number of capable citizens.

The bill introduces some innovations which deserve to be stressed here even before going on to the actual analysis of the text.

--The number of municipal councilmen ranges from 25 for districts of 10,000 inhabitants or less to 50 for districts of 100,000 inhabitants, with a maximum of 50. In the old system, the minimum was 11 and the maximum was set at 39.

Two commissions, of which the old system admitted only the possibility, are compulsory here: one is charged with economic, financial and state matters, the other, with social and cultural affairs.

--The bill introduces the principle of collegiality into the heart of the district's governing body by making out of the municipality formed by the mayor and his assistants a task force with its own powers and marking down the importance of the mayor and the assistants taken individually.

--Up to now, with the exception of state officials assigned to the municipalities, there was no statute governing the agents of local administrations who, by virtue of this, were subjected to the provisions of the labor code.

The reform proposed institutes a statute for district personnel analogous to that for public officials and in that way guarantees a career to that personnel. One of the advantages of this new situation is that it protects the highest-ranking municipal officials from all sorts of pressures by making them permanent agents of the district.

--Concerning the mayors' compensation and methods of payment, from now on they will be established by decree and no longer by the deliberation of municipal councils.

--Finally, the bill provides formulas for inter-district cooperation and understanding. It creates a council for district development, a consulting and coordinating organization intended to give its advice on legislation and regulation of territorial groups.

Special Status

The document defines the district and has eight titles. It is not necessary to review them all. It is advisable nevertheless to point out that Chapter II of Title I organizes the trusteeship of the districts, which can intervene only in some actions that are limited to those enumerated in the bill.

Finally, the authority of trusteeship is entitled to dismiss a member of the municipal council under certain conditions. A parliamentarian saw this intervention of the authority of trusteeship as an abuse of power. But Article 43

of the bill specifies that the decision of the authority of trusteeship does not intervene until the council has invited the defaulting member to supply all helpful explanations. Indeed the decision of the authority of trusteeship is taken only at the request of the municipal council.

Finally, the last bill unanimously adopted yesterday by the deputies is one relating to the special status of the city of Abidjan. A small village of fishermen at the beginning of the century, our capital is today a great metropolis of more than 1.5 million inhabitants. For this reason its needs cannot be met by the usual district organization.

This situation led the authorities to seek an appropriate administrative system. Thus, it was thought of giving the Abidjan people a special status.

The main characteristic of this status is the creation within this large urban center of 10 districts on a par with the large quarters.

Anyway, the city of Abidjan and the districts that form it are governed by the law that regulates the municipal electoral system as far as the municipal elections are concerned.

The council of the city of Abidjan is formed by the mayor of the city of Abidjan and the mayors of the districts of the city, by 50 councilmen elected by the municipal councils of the city of Abidjan from among their own members at the rate of 5 per council.

As for the mayor of the city of Abidjan, he is elected among the 10 mayors of the city, according to Article 15 of the bill which stipulates: No one can be a candidate to the position of mayor of the city of Abidjan unless he is mayor of one of the ten districts of the city.

Besides the functions vested on the mayors by the provisions of the law concerning municipal organization, the mayor of the city of Abidjan has certain prerogatives springing from his capacity as the authority of the city. These prerogatives are defined in Article 22 of the bill.

Finally the financial organization of the city of Abidjan and its districts will be the subject of a law.

A parliamentarian asked about the particular situation of Marcory, a large part of which belongs to the department of Lorrain. The government commissioner calmed the commission with his answer: when the municipalities are established, we will expropriate some streets of the Marcory sector that belong to that company. In this way there will not be any problem with the maintenance of streets in the sector.

The seventh Congress of the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] confirmed it. There is a wind of change blowing over our country. And the modification of documents regulating the election of deputies to the National Assembly, the organization of the Party and finally the municipalities are the best illustrations. The 20 years of our country have indeed made us a mature nation. This maturity,

has once more been confirmed by the parliamentarians, many of which will be absent from the coming legislature because they were beaten in the November elections, by attending the plenary session en masse yesterday morning. We understand why President Yace has invited them to participate in the closing act which will put an end to the fifth legislature of our country's parliamentary life. It will certainly be an occasion for former and new deputies to fraternize. For the victory belongs only to the Ivory Coast.

9341

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

1979 TRADE IMPROVES--The external trade of Ivory Coast improved in 1979; the trade surplus increased from 1.88 billion CFA francs in 1978 to 5.997 billion CFA francs in 1979. In fact, total transactions (exports and imports) in 1979 amounted to 1,063.7 billion CFA francs for 9.194 million tons as against 1,046.9 billion CFA francs for 8.668 million tons in 1978. This represents an increase in value of 1.6 percent and of 6.1 percent in quantity. The total value of the exports was 2 percent higher than that of imports. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Nov 80 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4400

KENYA 2 YEARS AFTER DEATH OF KENYATTA

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Two Years After the Death of Kenyatta—President Moi Strives To Maintain Political Stability and Strengthen National Unity"]

[Text] A political book is creating a furor in Kenya. Written by two Nairobi journalists, "Kenyatta's Succession" retraces in detail the intrigues which, in anticipation of the death of the "Mzee" (the Elder) that occurred in August 1978, were aimed unsuccessfully at putting his heir apparent, Mr Daniel Arap Moi who is president today, out of the running. The schemers raged at the prospect of seeing the highest office elude the Kikuyu tribe, representing about 20 percent of the population which has been all powerful in running the country since independence. While Mr Moi was celebrating the second anniversary of his arrival in State House on Tuesday 14 October, the sometimes complacent reminder of these unsuccessful machinations--reflections of a bitter power struggle--accentuates by contrast the performance of their presumed victim.

The successor to Jomo Kenyatta, it is true, has known how to steer the transition gently, consolidate his regime skillfully, introduce gradually a new style of government and put in place a team more ethnically balanced, without being regarded as a parricide. Having become familiar with the workings of the system in the course of a long wait in the shadow of the throne--he was vice president for 10 years--and being anxious to humor the "old guard," Mr Moi was careful to present himself in the early stages as the faithful heir to "the father of the nation." His slogan "Nyayo!" means approximately: "Let us follow in his footsteps!" Today change is as pronounced as continuity.

Public life has become relaxed. There are no more political prisoners. Detention under remand of dissidents, a common occurrence a short while ago, is a thing of the past. Parliament is the place for lively debates, even though, its members belong to a de facto single party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU). The press, despite calls to order, knows how to assert itself incisively. This wind of freedom has invigorated the institutions. Political stability, the pride of the regime, is strengthened by it. Kenyatta, as he grew older, had gradually lost touch with the country. His successor, a populist president, enjoys mingling with the crowd and being in touch with the "wananchi" ("citizens" in Swahili). Liking from time to time to speak out loud and clear, doubtless in order to correct the impression of natural good-heartedness which emanates from him he admonishes the politicians and threatens to crush his opponents, reproaches some of them for their lack of loyalty or wages war against corruption.

Struggle Against Tribalism

An ardent Christian, he nonetheless prefers to use biblical references sparingly. His rallying cry is taken up in each meeting: "Country, love, unity!" For Mr Moi, the strengthening of national unity seems a constant concern. This was seen again recently when Parliament, adopting a resolution passed by the party leaders last July, asked all the tribal organizations to commit hara-kiri. This measure is primarily aimed at the rich and influential GEMA [Gikuyu-Emba-Meru Association], which was created in 1971 and had become, by the end of Kenyatta's reign, the spearhead of Kikuyu supremacy, as well as an "actual party within the party."

This affair has been filling the local news media for weeks, because no one is unaware that in 1976 several GEMA leaders had masterminded the cabal against the future president. The KANU initiative, which was officially inspired by a single concern for abolishing the pressure groups, those "springboards for the chauvinistic politicians," thus appears less innocent. Dismantling the tribal associations admittedly is not enough to eradicate tribalism from the country's mental habits, but the average Kenyan views rather favorably a policy aimed at reducing the predominance of an ethnic group which for too long has identified its own interests with those of the State.

The difference in approach between Jomo Kenyatta and his successor is appreciable on this point. The former saw the strengthening of the tribes as the indispensable step toward national unity. The latter hopes to tone down the ethnic divisions, which he regards as obstacles to the modernization of Kenya. The president, who is a member of a small tribe in the Rift Valley--the Tugen, a branch of the Kale-njin family--is careful, however, to deal tactfully with the two large ethnic groups, the Kikuyu and the Luo. Many of Kenyatta's former associates are in the present government, although often relegated to more humble positions. In a country where most of the politicians are also businessmen the economic power of the Kikuyu, a factor in the stability of the regime, is intact.

Affirming his desire to forget the past, President Moi extended the olive branch to the most prestigious of the Luo leaders, Mr Oginga Odinga. Having been appointed president of the Cotton Board, a parastatal agency, in 1979, Kenyatta's old adversary rallied to his successor. Two weeks ago, Mr Odinga praised "the president's determination to combat tribalism and corruption." Kenyatta's former rival, who had not been authorized to present his candidacy at the time of the general elections last autumn, might be able to return to Parliament on the occasion of a by-election. His rehabilitation would then be complete. This reconciliation is mutually beneficial. The western provinces, for a long time forsaken, are going to receive increased aid from the State. As for President Moi, he no longer has to fear the turbulence of the Luo region.

However, muted struggles for influence are tormenting the Kikuyu ethnic group. Many observers reduce these struggles a bit simply to rivalry between the two key men in the government who symbolize permanence: the vice president and minister of finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the minister of the interior, Mr Charles Njonjo. A prototype of the senior civil servant with distinctly British manners--pocket watch, rose in the buttonhole--Mr Njonjo "entered politics" six months ago, after

having been a feared and respected lord chancellor for sixteen years. Confidant of Keyatta and then of his successor, who is largely indebted to him for his accession to the highest office, Njonjo allegedly has designs on the vice presidency. No doubt he is less powerful and less feared than at the time when his authority derived in large part from the secrecy surrounding him. In any case the rivalry between Messrs Kibaki and Njonjo, even if it is as intense as some claim, has up to now had no decisive consequences. With the president the two men form a triumvirate which still holds most of the power.

"Moi is like a giraffe," Mr Odinga said of him one day. "He sees problems coming from far off." Is that why his primary concern is for the economy? After 10 years of prosperity supported by the coffee boom, the economy is showing serious signs of weakness. The initial goals of the five-year development plan (1979-1983) have been greatly revised downward. Essentially an agricultural country, Kenya has no mineral resources. Its dependence on foreign energy sources is almost total. The hike in oil costs is a keen blow.

The slowdown in agricultural growth is due to multiple causes: drought, a pricing policy lacking in incentives for the producer, mismanagement of inventories, corruption. This year, for the first time since independence, long lines formed in front of the stores. Readily consumed products--rice, milk, butter, flour--were generally in short supply for several weeks. The government was forced to buy from South Africa--without admitting so officially--several hundred thousand tons of maize, the Kenyan's food staple. In order to give new impetus to production, the government increased appreciably most of the prices paid to farmers.

The fact remains that, in 1980, Kenya's food balance has been upset. Everything leads one to believe that it cannot be restored. The possibilities for increasing arable land are limited. Improvement in yields and development of extensive stock farming will only delay the moment when Kenya's food balance is clearly in the red. For this country must meet a formidable demographic challenge: its annual growth rate is close to four percent. This is one of the highest percentages on the planet. Each year 250,000 young people enter the labor market. Only one out of five finds a job in the formal sector of the economy.

Kenya will be increasingly dependent on foreign aid. Its balance of payments, which is in the red, needs backing up. The EEC, for example, has just allocated emergency food assistance to Kenya. It is going to implement a program for rehabilitating the 30,000 herdsmen seriously affected by the persistent drought in the Lake Turkana region, in the northern part of the country. Two deputies announced last month that malnutrition and cholera had killed several hundred children. The government denied the information, while recognizing the seriousness of the situation.

The leaders think that the vulnerability of the economy accentuates the need for preserving political stability. Now this depends, to a large extent, on maintaining the regional balance. President Moi takes more interest in diplomacy than his predecessor, but he has inherited from him an outspoken hostility toward Soviet interventions in Africa; hence his unfailing support for American strategy in the Indian Ocean.

This year Kenya granted "facilities" to the American army in Nairobi, Mombasa and Nanyuki. It was delighted that the Somali base at Berbera was put at the disposal of the United States, even though it would have preferred that Washington not deliver, in return, any military equipment to a government which has not abandoned all its territorial claims on northeastern Kenya. The Americans, by increasing their economic aid this year, seem to have become aware of the importance of the Kenyan stake. A country resolutely pro-Western and more democratic than all those around it, a bastion of free enterprise surrounded by socialist regimes, Kenya deserves, in the eyes of the Americans and the Europeans, to be supported and defended. In their view, this "Western showcase" is worth protecting.

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

LOCAL ORE USE--Monrovia, 23 Nov (AFP)--Liberia, which for years has supplied iron ore to be made into steel abroad, is to get an iron and steel works in the country. The government of Master Sergeant Samuel Doe and the newly created West African Iron and Steel Corporation [WAISCOR] signed an \$800 million agreement here yesterday under which the company will make iron and steel in Liberia for export to Europe and other African countries. WAISCOR is a venture of American companies, including A. F. Industries and United Engineers and Contractors International. The deal gives WAISCOR the exclusive rights to produce iron and steel in Liberia, as well as rights to iron ore from any new mines developed in the future. For now, the company is to purchase ore from the foreign-controlled companies already mining in the country. Iron ore is one of Liberia's most important exports, with rubber and wood. In 1977, exports of iron ore and concentrates were worth \$274.7 million. [Text] [AB231318 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 23 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE CONCEPT ATTACKED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "'Rapid Deployment Force'--An Instrument of American Imperialist Rule"]

[Text] A U.S. president has flatly stated on repeated occasions that the United States "could see itself obliged," under exceptional circumstances, to assume the role of international policeman. This cynical statement unmasks with complete shamelessness the American concept of military internationalism, which has now become manifest in the so-called "rapid deployment force" created by the Carter administration.

The plans for creating and using the "rapid deployment force" have ripened on the same soil that in its time nurtured the roots of neocolonialism. Those plans have the objective of guaranteeing U.S. domination over the "Third World" by military force in case the political and economic levers do not function with the necessary efficacy.

The idea of creating a military unit especially for armed intervention in the internal affairs of the developing countries is not in itself new. The people who make U.S. foreign policy had already begun to plan it at the end of the 1950's. Later, the Pentagon completed it with the strategic concept known as "a war and a half." According to this concept, the Armed Forces of the United States should be prepared to wage a "big" war in Western Europe and a "little" war (half a war) in the areas which are not part of the regions claimed as belonging to the aggressive bloc of the North Atlantic. Already then the United States had begun to create mobile ground forces of "fire brigades" to be transported by air to the "American zones" or, in other words, to the countries whose peoples refuse to submit to the dictates of Washington. Those American units were used for the first time in Vietnam during the Indochinese adventure of the United States.

The idea in the most reactionary circles of the United States of the need to extend the U.S. military presence in the world and constitute a special military contingent for its use, above all in the developing countries, was the basis for the creation of the "rapid deployment force." At the same time, and in spite of the fact that Latin America, like Africa, the Far East and Southeast Asia has been considered as a possible region for using the force, it was not even hinted in Washington that this "super fire brigade" was intended above all for use in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf where it would defend the "vital interests" of the United States.

Let us recall that U.S. threats of military force were the order of the day as long ago as 1974. The pretext for such intervention was the oil embargo established by the Arab states as a reply to Israel's occupation of vast areas of Egyptian territory during the war of October 1973 and the total support given to the Zionist aggressor by the United States. J. Schlesinger, at that time secretary of defense, declared that the petroleum-producing countries were running the risk of inviting a military attack if they "caused damage to the industrial world."

In the same year of 1974, in the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a large corporation inquired rather symptomatically: "Will the United States seize Middle East oil?" In that article the regions of the Middle East and of the Persian Gulf whose occupation by American troops seemed possible were enumerated in detail. In the opinion of the weekly, three divisions would be enough to guarantee the export of oil from Saudi Arabia.

Shortly afterward, J. Schlesinger declared that the entire Persian Gulf was a possible target for U.S. military intervention. The public information media of the United States suggested the most varied itineraries for adventures of this kind, all of them emphasizing the insufficiency of the three divisions. The practical result of that campaign was the decision to create the special "rapid deployment force," which was made in 1977, or considerably before the events in Iran and Afghanistan. The magazine ENQUIRER points out that the objective of that force is to effect a rapid blow on the center of crises in the "Third World" and, more than anywhere else, in the Persian Gulf. The events in Iran, where the pro-American regime of the shah fell as the result of a popular movement, gave the White House a pretext for the rapid execution of those dangerous plans.

As early as the beginning of 1979, considerably before, we repeat, the incident of the American hostages and of the dispatch to Afghanistan, in response to a request by the government of that country, of a Soviet military contingent, the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote that "The persons who draw up U.S. military strategy declare that the most important objective of that strategy is to reinforce the U.S. military presence in that region, above all the reinforcement of combat forces, specially trained and equipped for immediate intervention in case of necessity."

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CSO: 4401

UNASSAILABLE FRIENDSHIP WITH ITALY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by A.C.: "Nothing Can Destroy Us"]

[Text] It is not every day that one has the privilege to talk to a person who exemplifies humility, respect, and, fundamentally, solidarity in an exceptional form. This happened on Tuesday, 28 October. There were four of us journalists and we were quite impressed.

When we look at the list of countries that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called NATO, we are somewhat impressed to find out that Italy is on that list. It is a member of a military aggression pact. Although this is not a domestic problem and although we recall the possible commitment of Italian enterprises in wars of aggression and in the exploitation of man by man, this is not really the reason why we are writing this. The reason is entirely different. This is like the two sides of one and the same coin.

A ship loaded with solidarity goods from the Italian people was in Mozambique recently, representing the people from the northern slopes of the Alps all the way to Sicily, bringing its brotherly embrace to our people who are united and organized from Rovuma all the way to Maputo. Information has now reached us regarding the establishment of the Italy-Mozambique association. The news was brought to us by a doctor who worked in the maternity ward of the Central Hospital of Maputo. Who does not remember or who did not hear Dr Corti speak? We listened to him for about an hour and we were impressed. In the light of what we had already heard about the Italian people, we thought that he was a worthy representative.

As he said at the end of the interview: "The peoples must know each other like individuals. Nobody will forget them after that. Bonds must remain strong. And nobody can destroy them." We began by not forgetting him. That was one step and in the light of what we already know about the Italian people, nothing will destroy that. Colonialism did not manage to do that and imperialism will not manage to do it either, regardless of the regimes which Italy may have had or may have in the future.

PARTY STRUCTURING TASK IS ONGOING CONCERN

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] A new phase in the FRELIMO Party organization campaign on a nationwide level began on 21 October. At this time, hundreds of brigades are being formed throughout Mozambican territory and they will carry out this process which is aimed at swelling the ranks of the vanguard force of the working classes. Jose Oscar Monteiro, Central Committee secretary for organization, FRELIMO Party, in an interview given to VOZ DA FRELIMO, broadcast at night over RM [Radio Mozambique], presented various considerations on the new phase in party organization now underway.

Talking about the current phase, he said that there will not be a party organization drive properly speaking as there had been in 1978 when it was important "to launch the process, to gather experience, which meant that it was necessary to concentrate a large volume of energy." Oscar Monteiro noted that the task of organizing the party and constantly winning new members "is a permanent activity, one of the ways of developing the conscience of the citizens and enabling the party effectively to play its vanguard role."

Oscar Monteiro said that the organization process will continue in terms of the bylaws in two ways. One of them will be the organizational effort in those places where party cells have not yet been established. The other one will be to continue the admission of members in those places where the party is already organized.

"It is the task of the cells, within the terms of the charter, to analyze the applications of new members and to decide on them. The cell is a living organism which is constantly nourished by new forces and new ideas. During this period of time, those individuals who have not submitted their applications and who are now trying to do so, are in effect facing the cell with the task of examining their qualifications and propose their admission," said the Central Committee secretary for organization.

Mistakes Made Will Serve as Lessons

"I must say that we have made mistakes in our work. The only person who does not make any mistakes is the person who stays at home and does nothing. This is why we did not immediately have a system that would not reveal some errors. But we must know how to utilize the lessons of the past and act in such a manner that we will not repeat those mistakes in the future," said Oscar Monteiro, adding:

"The brigade system had undeniable merits. It enabled us to provide dynamic impetus for the process, to draw out new forces and new energies for party work. Many times, those brigades were directed by leaders with much political experience and much in the way of qualifications. But the main difficulty which came up many times likewise was that the brigade members were unable to become familiar with the complete picture because they did not permanently work in the locality where the party was being organized.

"It is difficult, even during five meetings, which came to be the rule, to obtain a complete, exact, and rigorous knowledge regarding the persons involved. In some cases, individuals were admitted who should not have become party members. There were also cases where some persons were not admitted even though they should have become party members and were qualified for such membership.

"We do not consider the work of the brigades to be a definitive effort, a final judgment on all questions regarding the political situation in a certain place of employment and regarding persons who work there. It is necessary to go on and that is one of the tasks of the cell."

Oscar Monteiro then declared that the work of the brigades entailed the inconvenience of "winding up with cells that were not constantly being supervised and checked on, something which is necessary not only over a period of a few months but for a very long time." He recalled that the Central Committee, during its seventh session, indicated that the organizational effort will be directed by brigades essentially made up of party workers so that they may devote their attention to the functioning of the cells that have been created. "That is no mean task. It is one of the fundamental tasks of the party," Oscar Monteiro emphasized.

The Central Committee secretary for organization then said that "the party lives through its cells, it is nurtured by the reality which the cells--the basis of society--transmit to it." Concerning the criterion in applicant selection, he made it clear that "there is going to have to be a double concern here," the first one being to "guarantee that the individuals most devoted to the cause of the revolution will be selected, as we said in our charter."

This selection will prevent enemy infiltration in party structures so that the enemy's agents will not be able to get into the party "in order to

fight against our structures from the inside." At the same time however there must be an awareness that nobody is born a party member, that one is not born a revolutionary, paraphrasing President Samora Machel.

"This quality is acquired in the process of the class struggle which shapes and develops class consciousness, which shapes and develops the revolutionary man. We must therefore admit into the party those who reveal these qualities. We must avoid sectarianism by excluding those who reveal some inadequacies and who have not attained a sufficiently advanced level of awareness. We must realize that our work is the thing that wins new members for the party," Oscar Monteiro remarked.

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CSO: 4401

MULTINATIONAL COMPANY CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "The thing that impressed me most in Mozambique was the concern of the country's officials with the resolution of the problems of underdevelopment," commented Marcel Henri Marty, president and general manager of the consortium CGEE/ALSTHOM, who left Maputo yesterday afternoon after a short stay in Mozambique.

Marcel Henri Marty is president of a multinational corporation which consists of various French, Italian, and West German companies. He went to the People's Republic of Mozambique in response to an invitation from Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Sergio Vieira.

The purpose of the trip was to present an offer from that consortium in response to the public bidding invitation issued on 12 July by Electric Power Company of Mozambique regarding the construction of the northern phase of the Cahora Bassa dam. Many of the enterprises today constituting CGEE/ALSTHOM participated in the construction of the dam's first phase.

In talking to the reporter from the newspaper NOTICIAS the day before yesterday, upon his arrival in Maputo, coming from the provinces of Tete and Zambezia, Marcel Marty expressed great satisfaction with having visited that grandiose hydroelectric complex for the first time.

An energy transportation system was used in this complex for the first time from the Songo substation, using direct current.

What is CGEE/ALSTHOM?

The European consortium, of which Marcel Henri Marty is president, represents various enterprises in France, Italy, and the FRG. In building the first phase of the hydroelectric complex at Cahora Bassa, many of these companies participated while being grouped within ZAMCO "Zambezia Consortium."

Among these ... us companies we might mention, in the electromechanical sector, Siemens, BBC, and AEG [General Electric Company] of the FRG, and ALSTHOM-SCHNEIDER, of France.

At this time, CGEE/ALSTHOM/Cogelox and SAE are participating in the installation of the high-tension lines which will carry energy from Cahora Bassa to wherever the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique so requires.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP WEEK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Friendship week between the peoples of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, organized by the AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] and the USSARC, begins today in Maputo in the context of the ceremonies commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution scheduled for 7 October in that European country.

Early yesterday afternoon, the chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine, Yuriy Olenenko, accompanied by the "Podolyantse" cultural dance group, arrived in this city early yesterday afternoon to participate in the activities marking Mozambique-Soviet friendship week; starting tomorrow, the group will present to the Mozambican people a repertoire of dances and music from that socialist country.

On his arrival at Mavalane International Airport, Yuriy Olenenko, who was accompanied by Hero of Socialist Labor and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Perkin, was welcomed by Secretary-General of the AMASP Abner Sansao Mutenba, the USSR ambassador to Mozambique, and other members of the AMASP.

In a statement released to the press in connection with his trip to Mozambique, the chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Socialist Republic of the Ukraine [USSARC] expressed his satisfaction with this journey--his first one to Mozambique--emphasizing that "during the liberation struggle of the Mozambican people we carefully kept track of your victories and now, during the construction of socialism, we keep close tabs on your efforts in building socialism."

In conclusion, Yuriy Olenenko declared that the Soviet people attentively watches the changes taking place in Mozambique regarding the construction of socialism, stressing that "during this phase, our people very much wants to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation. And we bring that message to the Mozambican people."

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CSO: 4401

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION ON NONPROLIFERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] An international conference of women against the proliferation of nuclear arms and war was promoted in Maputo by the Organization of Mozambique Women late yesterday afternoon at the Glass Company. The meeting was attended by scores of women, including representatives from the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], women from the socialist countries, from the women's section of the ANC of South Africa, and wives of members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Mozambique.

On that occasion, messages were read from the production councils, from the women's section of the African National Congress of South Africa, and from women of the socialist countries, who vigorously condemned the warlike actions of imperialism throughout the world. The messages recalled the bitter lessons of World War I and World War II as well as the danger resulting from the employment of atomic weapons. To prevent these attempts at a return to the "cold war," the women present at that meeting—which was characterized by active participation—urged that immediate measures be taken. It is not enough to say "no to war," they emphasized, stressing the need for using the forces of solidarity to attain those objectives.

Salome Molane pointed up the need for having women fight for equality, development, and peace—the slogan launched by the United Nations for the decade of women. In fighting for these ideas, Mozambican women, joining their voices to those of millions of women throughout the world, during this international conference of women in support of disarmament, protested against the escalation of the arms race which threatens security, international peace, and the life of all humanity.

OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN PRESS FIELD

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Important guidelines for the Information ministry were outlined in Sofala yesterday by Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of information, who was in the city of Beira for 2 days working within the framework of the political and organizational offensive undertaken in the organs and agencies under the MINFO [Ministry of Information]. Within this framework, in a meeting held yesterday morning in the offices of the newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, at which officials, workers and representatives of the organs and organisms connected with this sector in the Province of Sofala were present, Minister Jose Luis Cabaco stressed the imperative need for workers in information to clearly and creatively assume the objectives of the political and organizational offensive which is being carried on in the country.

The minister of information, who returned to the capital of the country yesterday, told journalists that his trip was inspired by the need to closely experience the problems affecting the various organisms of the ministry that he heads and together with their leaders and workers in general to seek solutions to those problems. "I was positively impressed by the work being done here in spite of the lack of means which impedes the work," the Mozambican minister of information emphasized as he assessed his visit.

During his stay in this city, the minister of information had as the principal point of his agenda a study of the problems affecting NOTICIAS DA BEIRA. Within this framework mechanisms were studied for reorganizing the enterprise and improving its finances [part of page missing], an integral and rational improvement of the existing media including the integration of other sectors in such a way as to make this enterprise profitable.

As he took up the negative aspects that were observed during his visit, the holder of our country's Information portfolio pointed out some organizational shortcomings and a few disciplinary problems. "This means that the profound spirit of the offensive has not been completely assumed in the organs of information. It is necessary to go forward with the work in order to eradicate the persons guilty of those negative aspects," Minister Cabaco added.

YUGOSLAV RED CROSS HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION

Beira NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] In the name of the Red Cross of the Federated Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary of that European socialist country in Mozambique, Zeljko Jeglic, handed over various hospital equipment items to the representative of the Mozambican Red Cross Organizing Committee.

Speaking during the delivery ceremony held on board the Yugoslav solidarity ship "Unkok" which recently arrived in Maputo, Zeljko Jeglic stressed the friendly relations forged between the two countries and peoples since the time of the armed liberation struggle of the Mozambican people, emphasizing that these relations are growing stronger with each passing day through cooperation.

During the ceremony involved in the delivery of five cases of equipment and material for ambulances, stomatology, and another four cases of miscellaneous hospital equipment and medications, the Yugoslav ambassador noted his country's concern with establishing closer relationships of cooperation with all the nonaligned countries, especially Mozambique. "I would like to take this opportunity to confirm my country's good will in stepping up strong cooperation in all areas, such as economics, science, technology, health, and others."

Manuel Romano Julien, representative of the Red Cross Organizing Committee of Mozambique, thanked the ambassador for the offer, also noting the relationships of friendship and cooperation which always existed between the peoples of Mozambique and Yugoslavia for many years.

The member of the Red Cross Organizing Committee of Mozambique also stressed the efforts made by the governments of both countries in the continuation of ever more effective cooperation, expressing the wish for good collaboration between the Red Cross of the Federated Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and the future similar organization in Mozambique.

The ceremony, which began in the afternoon, was also attended by the representative of the International Association of the Red Cross in Mozambique, Yves Lagier, and the captain of the solidarity vessel from Yugoslavia, Alhosa Juras. The formal ceremony involved in the presentation of the hospital gift was followed by a get-together luncheon on board the ship "Unkok."

PLANNING FOR 1981 IMPORTS UNDERWAY

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The first meeting concerned with the planning of activities dealing with the consumer goods importing plan for 1981--held under the auspices of the Supply Coordinating Council--ended yesterday afternoon with the approval of a document which spells out tasks to be accomplished and deadlines to be met by the various agencies involved in the process of importing and distributing food products for the population.

In discussing the conclusions worked out at the end of the debate on the work to be done and the mechanisms to be employed in order to guarantee the execution of this plan, Jacinto Veloso, chairman of the Supply Coordinating Council, said that the meeting attained its objectives although there are still some aspects that have to be reviewed.

The party directorate and government member also stressed the need for holding formal meetings, if possible monthly, in order to exchange information and ideas on the implementation of the tasks now spelled out and on meeting the deadlines established for each agency.

The immediate task to be accomplished by the foreign trade enterprises was to start the process of importing 50 percent of the requirements estimated for the next year as part of a combined effort with the Supply Coordinating Council.

The reorganization of ship unloading and cargo handling systems in the ports, the strengthening of some units with economic functions which are involved in the consumer goods distribution process--especially slaughterhouses--and the formation of an enterprise which can, on an international level, perform inspection and quality and quantity control functions regarding imported products--these were some of the other tasks assigned.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the ministries of domestic trade, of foreign trade, of ports and surface transportation, of finances, and the Bank of Mozambique, in addition to enterprises and other units constituting the food product importing and distribution system.

SUCCESS, METHODS OF CASHEW HARVESTING CAMPAIGN DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Supply Coordinating Council stresses importance of cashews in country's economy and presents guidelines. In order to step up the use of cashews--a product which is one of the biggest foreign-exchange earners for the country--the Supply Coordinating Council yesterday adopted Resolution No 1/80, spelling out measures for the correct implementation of the cashew sales campaign to be started shortly. The same resolution also urges the entire Mozambican people to contribute to the success of that drive. Here is the complete text of that resolution.

1. The cashew sales drive will be launched shortly.

The cashew harvest and sales drives are already a tradition and constitute particularly important aspects in the life of the people.

For thousands upon thousands of citizens, the harvest and sale of cashews signifies the procurement of products and articles which they need in their daily lives.

Cashew sales therefore are closely tied to supplies for the people. The sale of cashews decisively helps us get the foreign exchange necessary from abroad which in turn will enable us continuously to increase the output as the only sure way to solve the supply problems which the country faces.

The clothing and food necessary for the life of the people are not yet being produced in sufficient quantities at home. It is necessary to import them and cashews constitute one of the biggest supports for our imports of supply products and equipment necessary in agriculture, construction, and industry.

The larger the volume of cashews sold, the greater will be our capacity to carry out the projects which our development requires.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to defend and improve our cashew-growing efforts and to develop all those activities which are aimed at increasing the quantities sold.

2. The success of the sales drive fundamentally is based on its preparation, its organization, and supervision over its execution.

Some important measures have already been taken for the 1980-1981 drive:

We published the cashew sales notice, containing new prices to be used by those involved on the various levels. The purchasing price was raised from 3.50 MT (meticals; 1 MT = 1.5 drachma) to 5.0 MT (five meticals);

Some wagons and trucks have already been distributed to warehousing operators, dealers, and consumer cooperatives in order to increase their cashew purchasing and shipping capacity.

However, the success of the cashew harvest and sales drive essentially depends on good and correct organization on the local level.

3. Realizing the national importance of this cashew harvesting and sales drive at this time and its close connection with the supply problem, the Supply Coordinating Council decided:

1. On the central level, the campaign will be promoted and coordinated by the Secretariat of State for Cashews which, for this purpose, will work in close conjunction with the following agencies:

CCA (Supply Coordinating Council),

MCI (Ministry of Domestic Trade),

MPTS (Ministry of Ports and Surface Transportation),

BM (Bank of Mozambique),

ODM (Democratic Mass Organizations).

It will submit monthly written reports on the development of the drive and on the difficulties and problems encountered.

2. On the provincial level, responsibility for the success of the campaign rests upon the provincial governments which, through the provincial directorates, must take care of the organization and management of the cashew harvesting and sales drive. For this purpose they must:

(a) Speed up the organization of agencies involved in the drive and spell out specific tasks for each of them;

(b) Start and develop a broad popular mobilization effort to get the people actively to participate in the campaign;

(c) Mobilize and support the government enterprises, cooperatives, and merchants who are most active in cashew purchasing and shipment;

(d) Make sure that the drivers of all transportation equipment correctly use the vehicles intended for the campaign so as to get the best possible yield;

(e) Make sure that the people's assemblies and district executive councils, the ODM, the dynamic impetus groups, and other agencies discuss and plan specific tasks relating to cashew harvesting and sales;

(f) Launch a socialist competition campaign in support of cashew harvesting and sales with a view to rewarding the various persons involved who distinguish themselves most.

The provincial governments therefore will have to make every effort in order to make sure that:

Not a single cashew will be missed during the harvesting;

Not a single cashew will fail to be sold;

Not a single cashew will fail to be transported.

Harvesting, selling, and transporting cashews means effectively fighting to overcome hunger, poverty, nakedness, and ignorance.

Harvesting, selling, and transporting all cashews means decisively contributing to the triumph of the victory over underdevelopment during the decade we are now starting [as published].

The struggle continues.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SWEDISH FORESTRY COOPERATION--Yesterday morning in Maputo a cooperation agreement was signed in the Forestry Industry section between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Sweden. The national director of international cooperation, Janet Mondlane, signed the agreement for Mozambique and the Swedish ambassador recognized in our country, Finn Bergstrand, signed for Sweden. Sweden will grant 80 million Swedish kronas, about 600,000 contos, for the construction of a forestry industrial complex near Chimoio, in the Manica province. The project will be founded on forestry-planted lands existing in the area and will include the erection of a sawmill with a yearly output capacity of 26,000 cubic meters of sawn wood and a panel plant with a yearly capacity of 20,000 cubic meters. The project also includes the supplying of substructures necessary for operating the project, which it is calculated will provide employment for 900 workers. In this agreement, the Manica Forestry Industry (IFLOMA) is responsible for carrying out the project and will receive technical help from the Swedish state enterprise, Swedofrest, while under construction and during the initial operational phases. Production is expected to begin in 1982/83. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

BEIRA FOOD SHORTAGES NOTED--The second session of the City Assembly on making a deeper and more precise analysis of the Beira food supply problem, based on a report which the supply committee had presented, noted the following: That there are several food product plants which are about to freeze their production activities for lack of raw materials. The oil plant, owing to the lack of containers for filtering the refined oil, have reduced their output. Many cooperatives and private dealers are not fulfilling their quotas in the stores and are thereby jeopardizing public consumption. The city's lack of meat was one of the problems they seriously discussed at this meeting. Last August, the INDOPESCA Company installed several cold-storage vaults in Marroneu in order to freeze and protect buffalo meat from spoilage, for its later transportation to Beira where meat is sold on an experimental basis in only four of the city's butcher shops, and consequently benefits only a minority of people. The sale of bread only in bakeries is giving rise to crowds and long lines of people whose needs are frequently not met. The Beira poultry raiser is not complying with the norms established by the Provincial Bureau of Domestic Trade. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 3] 8870

SOVIET-FLOATING DOCK CONTRACT--In Maputo over the weekend, Mozambique and the USSR signed a contract to enable our country to acquire a floating dock, for fishing vessels of up to 4,500 tons. The contract, which is in the context of economic cooperation, also provides for the training by Soviet experts of Mozambican cadres and for technical assistance in the training. Sources close to the Ministry of Industry and Power told Radio Mozambique that a representative of the National Directorate for International Cooperation had signed the contract for Mozambique and the deputy counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo had signed for his country. [Text] [LD200704 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Nov 80 EA]

NEW BREAD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM--A new system for supplying bread to the city of Pemba went into effect the day before yesterday, according to a communique divulged to the provincial station of RM [Radio Mozambique] by the Provincial Directorate of Internal Commerce in Cabo Delgado. The new system recommends that family groups buy their bread with a ration card to be bought for 2.50 meticals in the offices of the governing groups of the city. According to the communique of the Provincial Directorate of Internal Commerce, this new system is fundamentally aimed at eliminating the speculative sales of bread which up to now have been observed on the part of unscrupulous elements interested only in illicit gain. For greater effectiveness of this new system of bread supply in the city of Pemba, 11 distribution centers have been established in different parts of the city to alleviate the congestion caused by the crowding of the population into the 3 bakeries which now exist. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 1] 12,116

STATE BUDGET APPROVED--Meeting yesterday under the direction of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel, the cabinet analyzed and approved the general government budget for the year 1981. In an enlarged session, the cabinet on Tuesday will approve the draft of the Central State Plan for that same year. During yesterday's meeting of that central government body, several of its members underscored the importance and great advance represented by the fact that both the general government budget and the central government plan for the next year were completed 2 months ahead, that is, before the start of 1981. During the Tuesday meeting, many speakers emphasized the progress implied in this regarding the plans drafted for earlier years. On the other hand it must also be emphasized that the 1981 plan and budget are now compatible--something which is an indispensable condition for their respective implementation. We recall that the Central Government Plan for 1981 is concentrated essentially on two areas: strategic production for exports and supplies for the people. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1] 5058

OFFICIAL TO CUBA--Havana, 5 October--A delegation from the FRELIMO Party, headed by Central Committee member and party organizational secretary Jose Oscar Monteiro, arrived today in this city. The delegation is visiting Cuba in response to an invitation from the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. On its arrival, the Mozambican delegation was received by Jesus Montane, member, Central Committee, Cuban Communist Party. It is expected that the two parties will, during the visit, proceed to an exchange of information on their work. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1] 5058

WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] In August 1979, 24,851 employment requests were not met, since then: one year later, in August 1980, there were 32,677, that is to say, 7,826 more, an increase of 31.5 percent.

According to the UDF [French Democratic Union] deputy and chairman of the General Council, Pierre Lagourgue, there were 40,000 to which he personally believes he should add 7- to 8,000 to the official figures to be closer to the truth.

These rather large figures, which we are taking from a survey by Daniel Vaxelaire in the last issue of TELE 7 JOURS, which summarized the data furnished in INSEE [National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics] and the figures quoted by Lagourgue show, if there be any need for it, the heavy burden unemployment has placed on Reunion, a burden which, moreover, continues to increase year by year and even month by month. To be convinced of this, it would suffice to point out that these same figures attributed to a country such as France would mean that from August 1979 to August 1980, the number of unmet jobs requests there would have gone from 2.5 million to almost 3.5 million! And that, as compared with the total population, for if we compare it with the working population, the figures would be even greater. In a situation such as this, it is hard to see how Giscard-Barre or, for that matter, any other UDF deputy can have the courage to tell the French men and women that their politics is the best there is. But what they would not dare say over there, they do here; to prove this, one has only to listen to Paul Dijour, Michel Debre and all the others.

These official figures constitute, in fact, so many indictments against the politics which those in power and their satellites here engage in, a party policy which turns its back on the country's basic concerns such as those relating to Reunion men and women: they are more especially incriminatory as the three "agreements" on the right to work drawn up and made operative here in 1978, in 1979 and now in 1980 and yet, on the other hand, they never stop talking about employment policy, of industrialization encouraging the creation of jobs, etc., etc.

This suspenseful situation, these incriminatory figures, in fact, are but the reflection of a political stance for, as Daniel Vaxelaire very rightly expressed it, "it is impossible to separate the employment problem in Reunion from the more comprehensive question bearing on party policy which predominates the island and consequently on that which constitutes its statutes' basic principles." And it is very interesting,

indeed, to note the reactions of "representatives of the employer world, of trade unionists, of political figures," whom D. Vaxelaire has brought together on this unemployment problem in Reunion.

According to Serge Payet, a COLTIER representative, an employer organization, and also a UDF leader, as this association of ideas is a perfectly natural phenomenon, in his opinion, it is certainly not the overall policy, the policy of turning a former colony into a department that should raise any questions. Very much to the contrary, for "if today we can discuss employment problems with youth, it is because they have some hope of survival, that is to say, they are in good health and enjoy a certain security, whereas 30 years ago, this was not the case."

"The argument," to justify the departmentalization policy, as we see it, is a weighty one; no matter if it leads to poverty and unemployment for tens of thousands of people, if there were never any departmentalization, these tens of thousands of people would not now be alive!

We understand more clearly that in his "solution," he contemplates rapidly replacing the working population, the product of the colonial period, by giving it reasonable means of getting started (unemployment compensation in addition to a guarantee of income by making it possible for anyone 60 years old to enter into retirement with 70 percent of his salary).

When all is said and done, whereas some to meet the employment problem face to face, were thinking of drying up on the fountainhead, on the one hand, by reducing the birth rate, and on the other by sending the excess population off to France by emigration or exile, the employer representative is considering the possibility of a third solution: to discharge the "old" personnel and the not so old to make room for youth.

For Pierre Lagourgue, the UDF deputy, to handle the crowds of youth appearing on the job market, "the public authorities have to take it on themselves either to create jobs on the spot, or to make it possible for these young people to leave home without any more trouble than the Auvergnats and Bretons had in the mother country. For the chairman of the General Council, it was the break in political continuity which led to this calamitous situation: to create jobs, but this was precisely what the UDF and the RPR authorities have been planning to do for years and years and it is what this policy which Pierre Lagourgue has introduced is not doing; "to leave the country," but this is emigration-exile, which today is getting out of hand and is heading for failure.

Obviously, on the right, whether it be the UDF or the RPR, they are no way near to getting out of the rut and to providing a genuine solution to this critical problem--unemployment--which is vital for tens of thousands of our fellow men.

For, as Bruny Payet, CGTR [General Confederation of Workers of Reunion] secretary general, emphasizes, when replying within the framework of this survey, "for the time being, there is a labor slowdown on behalf of economy of operation. We would like to establish business undertakings, but it is impossible. Choices must be made in terms of Reunion's needs and not those of the mother country (. . .) The decision center should be in Reunion and not in Paris. We must change the political statute

and achieve independence in order to open the way to the country's actual development for its own sake." This is what is known as "a return to a productive and responsible economics" which would be furthered by an overall assistance from France and from Europe which "they indeed owe us since for long years they have lived at the colonies' expense." Moreover, he said, "these measures are headed in the direction of the new worldwide economic order."

Unmet Employment Requests

(source: ANPE)

	AUGUST 1979	AUGUST 1980	PROGRESSION
Saint-Denis Ward	7,854	11,013	+ 3,159 (40.2 %)
Saint-Pierre Ward	9,528	12,012	+ 2,484 (20.0 %)
Saint-Benoit Ward	3,790	4,878	+ 1,088 (28.7 %)
Saint-Paul Ward	3,679	4,774	+ 1,095 (29.7 %)
Total	24,851	32,677	+ 7,826 (31.5 %)

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USO: 4400

RODRIGUES COULD BECOME ANOTHER MAYOTTE

Saint Denis (MOROCCAN) Le French 5 Oct 84 p 1

(Editorial)

Just in its 1 October issue, (MOROCCAN) recalled the threats which hang over the Mauritanian island of Rodrigues where some would like to establish a South African dependency. Basically that should not be surprising coming from accomplices and servants of imperialism who already have to their credit the secession of the Comoro Islands of Mayotte. Besides, as far back as 1973-76 threats such as these had been made regarding Rodrigues by the man whom we again meet at the very root of the matter, Gaston Duval, the leader of the PMSD [Mauritanian Social Democratic Party], at the very time when the MDM [Mauritanian Militant Movement] seemed to be prepared to assume power during the legislative elections in December 1976.

Once again it takes only the anticipation of a possible MDM victory at the 1981 elections for the same intrigues to enter into play. But what in our opinion seems especially odious is that Mauritania is still more or less directly involved in these schemes. Everyone remembers the welcome which Jean-Paul Virapoulle gave to Gaston Duval at the very time when the latter was involved in the same intrigues as he is today. Four years later, they seem to be going through the same routine. Now, in fact, can anyone fail to feel uneasy about the dangers surrounding the arrival of a Rodrigues theatrical troupe as part of the coming Tampere trade fair? Credulous people could be deceived by the pretence of culture whereas others know perfectly well what they are up to. Besides, it will not be at all easy to convince us of the utter blamelessness of the French administration in this matter.

That, as a matter of fact, is only once more disturb the Communists and all the Progressives in our country. It is the part which once again they are getting ready to have it play in accordance with the line of departure of the intrigues which led to the Mayotte secession. It is also the starting point of the plots which led to the bloody suppression of the All Sahel Democratic government in the Comoro Islands, the base of several plots against the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Seychelles Revolutionary government. In regard to these highly objectionable attempts against the people's sovereign rights, it is clearly the duty of every progressive force in the area to denounce their prime mover and their collaborators. From this standpoint, the French Government surpasses all others in double talk. On the one hand, it

means to reassure by speaking of peace; on the other hand, its past activities bear witness against it, just as does the large-scale presence of French international troops based in Reunion.

Our Party, as far as it is concerned, will not be unfaithful to the principles of international unity. It can be relied upon to rouse progressivist opinion in our country as well as in neighboring countries or even farther away, insofar as it can. We can also depend on its unwavering denouncement of those responsible for all the attacks on the people's rights whether it be Gaetano Duval or racist South Africa, in whose company the French Government apparently takes such delight.

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EXPLOITABLE PEAT DEPOSITS DISCOVERED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Soye: "The Discovery of Peat Deposits in Senegal"]

[Text] Dony Biram Ndao, 50 km from Dakar. All around this peaceful village the land is very brown, and somewhat spongy, too. A smell of burning comes from the soil. The palm trees still standing, moreover, are scorched to a crisp. Under this countryside, which is not very attractive despite the proximity of a lake, nevertheless lies a wealth that is still unexploited. It is peat, in what seems to be a significant quantity.

Combustible

Peat, or brown power, is a coal-like substance usable as fuel in three forms. For domestic heating. After it is extracted it is enough to cut it up, and it is usable directly, as charcoal is used. It can also be used as energy fuel for ovens (of a brickworks), for example, and for processing industries and breweries. Finally, peat can be used in electric power stations. In Ireland, for example, two stations of 180 megawatts each are operating with peat (Senegal's electric power is 170 megawatts).

In Germany, peat is also used as a substitute for charcoal in small electric power stations and as fertilizer. Even in Africa, in Burundi, peat occupies an important place in supplying energy. Ovens, brickworks, cement plants and a 180-megawatt electric power station are operating with peat.

Optimism

For Senegal, whose oil bill has risen from 5,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000, or some 40 percent of its export revenues, the discovery of peat deposits in the Niayes area and the Fleuve region is a very good prospect. In addition to the Fleuve and Louga regions and the Niayes area, which harbor important possibilities for exploitable deposits, Sine Saloum and Casamance reveal a geologic context favorable to the presence of peat.

At Dony Biram Ndao in the Niayes, a second phase of studying the deposits has just begun. In fact, preliminary studies have just come to an end on an optimistic note.

The signs that have been analyzed are revealed to be very interesting, as much for the quality of the peat as for conditions for exploitation. The peat is not damp, as is the case most of the time, and moreover it is found at a slight depth of 40 to 60 centimeters when it does not show on the surface. The second phase is to make it possible by detailed studies to determine the calorific power of the deposits and their density, to evaluate the available reserves. In fact, a minimum of 1,300,000 tons is required to be able to go on to industrial exploitation. In Senegal, in the Niayes area alone, over 60 hectares have already been discovered, the same number toward Ndiawdoun and some 30 hectares toward Kebemer. If the second phase confirms the conclusions from the first, it will then be a matter of determining how to use the deposits. An early use seems to have been found for the Rao deposit. A brickworks is provided for, several meters from the deposit. It has almost been established that this brickworks will operate on peat.

The Chance

The interest in these deposits is manifold. Especially in the diversification of our energy resources. Moreover this point is one of the three sections of the new energy policy. Peat, which is capable of replacing charcoal, is also likely to limit the desertification that resulted from the cutting of timber. Finally, for energy saving, peat appears to be an inexpensive energy source.

These are all reasons why the decision was taken to conduct the project as rapidly as possible. And it may not be long before Senegal enters the era of peat exploitation. The minister of Industrial Development, who visited the Dany Biran Ndaw deposits for a long time on Thursday with the director of mines, provided a good illustration of the resolution taken not to let the chance go by that peat represents for the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL ATTACKS LESOTHO'S AMBIVALENT POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA

(Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 29 Sep 80 p 8)

[Editorial: "The Lesotho Game"]

[Text] Lesotho is facing a crisis of credibility.

On the home front, its prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has had an apparent successful bridging meeting with his South African peer, P. W. Botha. However, at the UN General Assembly, his minister of foreign affairs, Charles Malape, has been singing a tune which, according to Pik Botha, is in sharp contrast with the spirit of the bridging meeting.

Such actions are synonymous with a reckless insensitivity to the complicated problems of southern Africa, where not only black-white relations are at stake, but also those between independent black countries such as Lesotho and its neighbor, Transkei, and therefore black-black relations.

Malape's views, moreover, cannot stand the test of credibility.

He says that South Africa wants to use the planned constellation of states to gain international recognition for the former homelands which are now independent. Yet President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has pointed out that Lesotho itself is the product of a policy of separate freedoms for separate states. The only difference was that the BSL countries got their independence from Britain and countries such as the Transkei got theirs from South Africa, but now the latter must pay for "the mortal sin."

As for Malape's reproach that South Africa is the main cause for the economic and political instability in Southern Africa, this is a strange thing coming from a country which is dependent on the republic for nothing less than its very existence.

It may, therefore, be assumed with certainty that Dr Jonathan's further reaction on these events can drastically influence South Africa's future relations with Lesotho.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TUCSA PRESIDENT EXPLAINS IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION, FAVORS LIBERALISM

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Interview with TUCSA President Steve Scheepers by Koos Botha]

[Text] Last week the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) held its 26th annual conference in Durban where Steve Scheepers (68) was conferred the permanent title of honorary president of TUCSA. In the past, TUCSA has been denounced as being left-liberal; but today, as an organization which represents more than 180,000 workers in practically all the industries of the private sector (with the exception of agriculture) it stands out as a strong pillar of support in labor relations. Scheepers, who has known trade unionism for nearly 50 years, was until 1979 also a member of the prime minister's Economic Advisory Council and served there for 12 years. Koos Botha interviewed him on trade unionism in South Africa.

Question: This past TUCSA conference was relatively a quiet one compared with the conferences of the past. To what do you attribute this?

Answer: In the past the most important points of difficulty to which TUCSA gave its full attention were to a great extent the result of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions. At the time we established TUCSA, job reservation was one of the main reasons for our doing so. We have been accused of favoring the left, but this has never been so.

Points of Friction

We have done no more than presenting the workers' case; of course this has touched upon matters of economy, but because economy and politics are to a great extent intertwined, there have been points of friction between our points of view and politics. Today we would still clash with the government on many areas over matters which affect the just rights of the workers.

The worker must be able to present his point of view. This is necessary for good labor relations and the unions are the most effective channel through which he can present his point of view.

Thus the recognition of black trade unions has also been one of our demands.

As a country keeps on getting industrialized the workers' interests also keep on increasing and trade unionism develops further. This is an evolutionary process.

Question: Are you entirely satisfied with the new labor state of affairs?

Answer: Putting proposals into effect through legislation should not be accomplished at too slow a pace.

People become impatient over foot dragging and this does no good to South Africa's picture overseas.

Question: TUCSA has grown a great deal and it seems that there is a great deal of unity in its ranks, but what about the South African Confederation of Labor which has lately lost a large number of members?

Answer: The confederation is opposed to changes, but I think that trade union leaders within the confederation will be bringing about change themselves. With its exclusive white membership, the organization will be lagging behind.

By recognizing trade union rights for black workers, a mighty organization of black workers can become a reality.

It is in the interest of white workers as well as black workers to have responsible and effective leaders help organize black workers. It is necessary to stop irresponsible leaders from stringing along the black workers. A radical stock of workers could disturb industrial peace.

Question: Is there a sufficient number of effective labor leaders?

Answer: The availability of people who know labor laws, who can handle trade union matters and also people is presenting a great problem. Universities will have to help in filling the gaps. There are too many labor leaders without matriculation, but technicians can help in this.

Knowledge of People

Employers themselves must see to it that they have competent people for managing industrial relations. Management and employees cannot do without each other. Moreover, personnel officials must have something else besides academic qualifications.

It is extremely important that employers see to it that their personnel officials possess a deeper knowledge of people. They must be able to counsel workers on all kinds of matters which they should know as workers. Through management's help the worker must realize that he is being accepted as a part of the enterprise. This makes for a durable labor peace. In cases where workers air grievances and present demands through the union, there must be negotiation rather than confrontation.

Commitment among workers promises loyalty and increased productivity. Employers must realize that the many incompetent personnel officials who are still around are proving to be a burden on them. Absence from work is one of the ways in which

the worker shows his dissatisfaction. In an industry, the turnover of workers represents a hidden loss, because it takes years to train another worker to do the same job.

Question: Is there a danger that the unions in South Africa could develop to a level where, as is the case in Britain, they can even blackmail the government?

Answer: That is also the case in Holland and in the Scandinavian countries, but I do not think that such a situation will arise here. A trade union is an economic organization which must not get involved in politics. Trade unions must have the right to strike, but they must use this right very discreetly and never misuse it.

Question: Recently there have been strikes, especially among black workers, and there is talk of irresponsible leaders. Does this entail the possibility of large-scale labor unrest?

Answer: People who have been completely unknown in trade unionism have suddenly shown up as trade union leaders organizing black workers. As I have stated, they need responsible and competent leaders.

A Last Weapon

I think that the present feeling is due to the changes. For the first time, the black workers are getting trade union rights and to a great extent the strikes represent an exercising of wings. However this should not last more than 3 or 4 years. It is very important that the government, other authorities and employers abstain from reacting to this. As time goes on new trade union leaders and the workers themselves will realize that the right to strike should not be used right from the start. It is an expensive affair for the worker as well and a strike should be used as a last resort.

Question: What advice would you give to trade unions which do not apply for registration?

Answer: Registration means higher respectability, legal recognition and enforceable conditions; however I am opposed to mandatory registration. As time goes on leaders who now refuse to register will realize the advantages of registration.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ASU PLANNING INTERRACIAL DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Wessel van Wyk: "ASU Plans To Speak Right Out"]

[Text] The Afrikaans Student Union (ASU) has decided to talk with moderate and radical blacks on the topic of differences and to do so "without mincing words."

Formal contact will be made with leaders of the national states and people of other color will be invited to attend Kuesta, the ASU's annual art show which will be taking place in Stellenbosch this coming year.

For the past 3 days, the top management of the ASU has been meeting in Pretoria for the so-called Irene deliberations for the purpose of examining in depth its role in politics in consultation with managerial and development consultants and for laying down guidelines for the coming term.

In a statement which was issued yesterday in the name of the top management, it was announced that provisions are being made for the accommodations of a wide spectrum of political thinking within the ASU. The movement will be studying national and other vital questions and creating the opportunity to give attention to these.

Leadership

Contacts with the various groups will also be arranged through conferences and in so doing the ASU will be acting as a leader in the political opinionforming of students.

The top management has put great emphasis on formal and informal contacts with other cultural groups in order to stimulate mutual understanding and respect.

In the contacts with radical and moderate groups and community leaders, common interests will be presented as a point of departure; however, in points of difference there will be "no mincing of words."

A report will be drafted at the end of each conference for the purpose of getting the broad spectrum of students involved in this.

People of other color and all other interested persons will also be welcome to attend the ASU's Kuesta art show which will be taking place next year in Stellenbosch.

Culture

Among the other objectives, which the ASU has set for the next term, are an extensive introduction activity campaign among students and formal contacts with the leaders of the national states.

The top management has made no formal statement with respect to POLSTU, the recently formed student movement, but Johan Dames, a member of its top management, said that POLSTU has been granted the right to attend informal discussions.

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CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA SHOULD REJECT FOREIGN HELP IN ITS POLICY READAPTATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 80 p 12

["Perspective" column by Otto Krause: "No, to the 'Princes' from Abroad"]

[Text] It was with the slogan "South Africa First", that the Nationalist Party was launched during the early teens of this century and it proved to be a mighty slogan. The priority which the Nationalist Party gave to the interest of the country factor turned it into a long-term winning party.

General Hertzog's "South Africa first" proposition in those early years had to do with the relations between Afrikaners and English speakers. That national point of view then was that they could learn to coexist only if they would put the country's interest before everything else.

The charge which was directed against the jingo English of that time was that they were serving the foreign interests of the British Empire. They would have to stop doing so and this sort of foreign interest would have to have even less interference with South African matters.

Underlying the ideas of South Africa First was the imperative necessity of coexistence on an equal basis, namely, that no population group would be put on a better footing than the other.

It was this factor that created opposition against the English speakers who at that time were not only serving a foreign power, but also using this foreign influence to manage themselves into a dominant position.

Moreover, it remains a striking aspect of South Africa's intricate multinational framework that a group that wishes to play a dominant role here amongst us all too often is inclined to call upon a foreign power to help it achieve this or to establish it in that position.

This was the case with the local English during the stormy period at the end of the last century and thereafter. There are strong indications of this now among the radical blacks of our country. But very unfortunately the help of foreign-inspired trends of thinking has also affected our Afrikaners--our Afrikaners who, with the very growth of our Nationalist Party, so detested such ideas.

Perhaps this is due to the fact that circumstances of coexistence in South Africa simply cannot tolerate for long a system of preference of one group above others, so that groups which want to place themselves in a dominant position in the end are forced to seek their welfare outside of South Africa.

Yet it is clear that our Afrikaners, who have always been so opposed to foreign influences, have started to look more and more for support from abroad as they began to feel that their position of preference was being threatened.

As we have continued to sin against the imperative requirement of coexistence on an equal basis, we have increasingly forsaken our doctrine of South Africa First--just like the English of old.

This phenomenon among our people had been noted with increasing frequency ever since the sixties. It was then that we began to feel threatened for the first time... after the Sharpeville incident and the subsequent condemnation and pressure from abroad.

Actually it was because of this that a sort of psychological situation arose among us against this pressure and it was this very thing which led us to pin our hopes on those abroad who opposed people who declared themselves as anti-South Afrikaners. Thus, for example, during American elections we have prayed for victories by Goldwater, Nixon and Ford and now once again we are hoping for a Reagan victory.

Information

Yet the pressure on South Africa (or rather on our position within South Africa) has increased and as prayers have not helped we have switched over to actual measures. We thought that we could influence the West's opinion to be in our favor and thus in the seventies we invested millions of rands in the great information campaign. Later this operation blew up, but the fact that it did is one thing. However, the fact that we undertook it (and on such a large scale) simply attests to our fearful state of mind.

Actually all this hope for salvation from abroad and all our efforts to influence the world's opinion about us stands out as a monument of our refusal to adapt ourselves to the imperative need for equality in coexistence.

Fortunately under the government of P. W. Botha we have made great strides toward a more refined understanding of things. The old longing and pinning of our hopes upon foreign friends is still there however. Moreover, the temptation to sin against our doctrine of South Africa First can surface again as the Western world swings back to conservatism...as the present trends strongly indicate.

French Plan

An example of this sort of temptation could be seen in the proposal for "resolving the South African difficulty" by the French Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, the former French prime minister, mayor of Paris and a potential candidate for the presidency.

This proposal would include the abandonment of apartheid, the establishment of a system of confederation in South Africa and a French "guarantee" to us with respect to threats from abroad. Through this guise, France would also promote our return to the world community.

At first glance, such a plan for support from abroad appears to have a certain amount of attraction. South Africa is, in any case, about to abandon "apartheid"...the prime minister has expressed himself in favor of a confederal arrangement, therefore, why should we not go along with such a foreign initiative?

But here again such a mingling from abroad would represent a sin against the doctrine of South Africa First. A guarantee from a Western (and white) nation--for what it may be worth--would simply arouse suspicion among the blacks of South Africa against the entire plan; it would, moreover, sow discord in the sense that outside help which would play to the advantage of one side or the other would be sought. In addition, this would indicate an inability on our part to resolve our own problems.

If we are going to stick by the principle of South Africa First this means that, as in the old days with the English, South Africa's people must be able to build a satisfactory interracial arrangement. Moreover, the wisdom of those days taught us that such an arrangement must be one in which everybody is treated equally and in which no one group can dominate over another.

With respect to ourselves and the blacks, such a plan is exactly a confederation in which there is no discrimination. However, let's just make this our own South African confederation.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS REPORT SHOWS VERY SMALL GROWTH IN WHITE POPULATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Andre Potgieter: "Qwaqwa's Numbers Grow Fastest"]

[Text] Bloemfontein--Of all the black national states in the republic, Qwaqwa, which borders on the Free State, is the one which evidences the highest population growth since the previous census, states Dr Tjart du Plessis, the secretary of statistics.

According to the current analysis of Census-1980, which was completed earlier this year, the population of Qwaqwa increased 59 percent to 232,000 since the previous population status in 1970.

Of all the black states the most recent national state, Kangwane, evidenced the least growth, the state's population growing only 33 percent over the past years.

With regard to growth among the coloreds, the Free State also had the highest growth trend of all provinces as is apparent from the first analysis from the Department of Statistics. The growth among the coloreds was 44 percent in the Free State and this is nearly twice as much as the Cape's figure of 23 percent, even though the Cape is the traditional home of the coloreds.

During past years, the coloreds' population numbers in Natal increased 29 percent and 40 percent in Transvaal.

It also appears that there has been a great "population shift from Cape Province to other provinces and that Asians are also "moving outward" to other provinces.

On the other hand, the Free State's white population had especially slow growth in the course of the last decade, amounting to only 4 percent. This is being ascribed to the fact that the Free State's white inhabitants are "older" than those of other provinces.

The census people have also drawn the conclusion that there has been a great population shift from the provinces and also the Cape to Natal and Transvaal.

The Cape's whites have increased only 0.9 percent per year over the past 10 years. A regional sampling also brought to light that the republic's population since 1970 increased 27 percent to 23.7 million, according to Dr Du Plessis.

REMAINING HOMELANDS RELUCTANT TO GO FOR INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Bert Ferreira: "The New Ciskei: This Is How Other States Feel"]

[Text] The big question last night was how Ciskei's decision to accept independence is going to affect the leaders of the remaining six dependent national states in South Africa.

So far they have been mainly opposed to independence patterned after that of Transkei, Bophutatswana and Venda. Above all, they have firmly resolved not to give up their South African citizenship under any circumstances.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, the chief minister of Lebowa, took a strong position against independence just 2 weeks ago in Pietersburg. He stated that Lebowa is a part of South Africa and wants to remain a part of it.

In order to spur development in the region, he has, however, asked for participation in the customs union and also for the transfer of the South African Development Trust lands which are intended for Lebowa, so that in so doing it will gain access to the mine investments that are derived from this.

Jointly

He also asked for the setting up of joint development regions in the industrial and business districts of Potgietersrus, Pietersburg, Tzaneen and Phalaborwa.

Following the most recent deliberations which took place in August between the prime minister and the chief minister of the state, E. J. Mazuba of KwaZulu stated that he could not manage independence. His region wants to remain a part of the republic and participate in the constitutional developments.

The chief minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwise, who is now abroad, stated at the time that his government had more important priorities than independence. Among these priorities there are the economic development of the region and participation in the determination of the fate of South Africa through the Presidential Council or other alternative acceptable systems.

Chief Gcaba Buthelezi's opposition to independence has been expressed in most of his addresses. His ideal for South Africa is a unitary state.

The chief minister of Quaqwa, Kenneth Mopedi, has in the past also leaned toward a unitary state and so far he has not been an advocate of independence.

Kandebele, the newest of the national states, has been viewed up until recently as a strong candidate for independence when the time is ripe for that. Recently, however, there have also been signs of hesitation.

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SUCCESSSES, FAILURES OF NYERERE'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC POLICIES

Paris LE MONDE in French 21, 22, and 23 Oct 80

[21 Oct 80, pp 1, 3]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Socialism in Outline Form"]

[Text] Mr Julius Nyerere is seeking his fifth presidential mandate on Sunday 26 October as the candidate of the Revolutionary Party, Tanzania's only political party. Mr Aboud Jombe, president of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, will be the sole vice-presidential candidate. Tanzania has thus opted for continuity at the head of state at a time when it is confronting serious economic problems, due mainly to drought, and diplomatic problems, especially in its relations with Kenya and Uganda. Dar-es-Salaam has had a contingent of 10,000 soldiers in Uganda since the fall of Marshal Idi Amin, and the border with Kenya has remained closed since February 1977 on the initiative of President Nyerere.

Dar-es-Salaam--Every Sunday shortly before 1400 hours, the streets of the Tanzanian capital become suddenly empty, as though threatened by an invisible danger. The shops and restaurants lock up after the last customer. In the marketplace, the fresh fish is priced to sell quickly. Everybody hotfoots it home before the fateful hour. As the weekend draws to a close, the city folds up and quietly slows to a walk. All vehicular traffic is forbidden till Monday morning.

Some vehicles are exempt from this "antiwaste" measure because of their public utility, e.g. taxis and buses, or because they have diplomatic immunity. Policemen in white emerge at the main intersections. Miscreants beware! The penalty is heavy: a stiff fine and confiscation of the automobile. This prohibition, along with other measures such as closing gas pumps 3 days out of 7, jerrycans forbidden, has proved to be moderately effective. Fuel consumption has fallen about 11 percent in a year.

In terms of bundles of foreign currency, these savings nonetheless justify these few points of authoritarianism, which inconvenience only a handful of privileged people. President Nyerere even straddled a bicycle one day before a group of duly assembled photographers. The gesture was meant to set an example, but it does not seem to have had much success, if any. Its symbolic quality remained. Every year Tanzania's petroleum bill (for crude and refined products) comes to about half of its export income. It is an overwhelming burden that has multiplied 10 times in 7 years. Thus, in these austere times, there is no such thing as small savings for the most frugal of African socialisms.

Socialism? In Dar-es-Salaam, that is something for the distant future, preferably. Ten years after the famous Arusha declaration (8 February 1967), which was the baptismal certificate of the Tanzanian experiment, Mr Nyerere was already looking askance at what had been accomplished. It was a lucid, courageous assessment marked by disenchantment. "We have not achieved our goal," he observed. "It is not even in sight. I thought socialism could be built in 30 years. I was wrong. It will take a lot longer.... As you can see, I am a very bad prophet."

Of course, the progress made alone legitimizes the "good choice" made at Arusha. But it has been given a relative evaluation in its historical perspective. It was understood that the advent of socialism would take several generations and would be incomplete for a long time, an ideal to be sketched out and filled in.

Yielding to his penchant for imagery, the "mwalimu" (schoolmaster) said more recently, "There is a time to sow and a time to reap. I fear that we are still at seed-time."

Is this the clear-eyed confession of a sober visionary or excessive modesty intended to disarm malicious critics? No doubt there is something of the ruse in this salutary recourse to political humility. By admitting that he has undertaken a very far-reaching labor, and by admitting of himself, before anyone else might, that building socialism--which is, nonetheless, the supreme justification of the way that has been taken--will spill over to a great extent into the next century, this clever strategist all the more easily pacifies foreign moneylenders--and they are numerous--interested or captivated by the Tanzanian experiment. His determined efforts win sympathy. The objective to be reached is put off so far in the future that it becomes mythologized and exempt from any present judgment. How do you evaluate utopia? For Mr Nyerere, self-criticism is assuredly a form of therapy that has many uses.

It remains that the "mwalimu" has distinguished more clearly than other African leaders between what is desirable and what is possible. It is appropriate to evaluate the regime's successes and present mistakes in the area of agriculture, not only because 9 out of 10 Tanzanians still work on the land, and almost always with hand tools, but especially--and rightly so--because the leaders themselves have made a privileged place for village unity in their political strategy and made rural development the foremost inspiration of their action and the yardstick of their experiment.

What Third-World experiment has been more written about than the Tanzanian "ujamaa"? Halfway between the Israeli kibbutz and the Chinese commune, but retaining most of all precolonial collective values, the doctrine of "ujamaa" (in Swahili, "family," in the broad sense of the word) was intended to create self-managed villages as the basic cells of an agrarian socialism unique in Africa. In Mr Nyerere's mind, the concept of "ujamaa" went hand in hand with another idea, "Kujitegemea" (self-reliance), which has often been translated as self-sufficiency. In its initial--and very ambitious--model, "ujamaa" is the offspring of both capitalism and doctrinaire socialism; it involves the common ownership of land and the collective use of social services.

The original project foundered. The Tanzanian leaders cherished a few illusions, as they seemed to believe in the almost spontaneous proliferation of "ujamaa" units. The virtue of example and the effect of persuasion, they thought, would sweep away obstacles and reticence. That was a serious mistake in judgment. When the voluntary

village regrouping phase was over, collective production accounted for just 2 percent of cultivated land. It was an undeniable failure. The regime then had a spasm of authoritarianism. In 1971, the regrouping policy became mandatory. Overzealous officials sometimes enforced it by force of arms.

The "Development Villages"

The abuses of power committed against recalcitrants at the time--and officially admitted since then--have somewhat tarnished the regime's image. Last spring, the government announced cash indemnity payments to 13,000 farmers whose houses and fields had been destroyed in a forceful "ujamaa" operation. Faced with farmers' resistance and "mental blocks" that Mr Nyerere would later deplore, the regime reduced its ambitions. The "villagization" program, accelerated in 1973, put the damper on collectivization of land.

Where is rural self-management today? By appointing several thousand "village managers," with the necessary powers, the government has implicitly condemned it, at least in the short run. By definition, self-management cannot be imposed from without. What about agrarian socialism? While the existence of a community field is the rule, the duties it imposes are few. For the farmer, there is only one obligation: to devote 3 mornings a week to village production. By working in the community field, the farmer fulfills his quota in exchange for services (drinking water, education, and health care) that are provided for him by his belonging to the "development village." He still devotes most of his time and energy to the family plot.

According to the latest figures, published in June, 87 percent of Tanzanians live in nearly 8,300 "development villages," which official terminology still lists as "ujamaa." Actually, authentic "ujamaa" villages number hardly a dozen (even Butiana, the president's home village, does not rate this label). This is the report of agronomist Rene Dumont, who traveled the length and breadth of Tanzania for 3 months at the request of Mr Nyerere, 12 years after an initial survey was made.

In his report, Mr Dumont expresses his sympathy for Mr Nyerere's policy but criticizes severely the "villagization" program. The villages are too big, too far from each other (250 families would make an ideal population), and their siting is often poorly planned, ignoring ecological and agricultural facts (soil fertility and the possibility of irrigation); fields are not allowed to lie fallow; and women, who are burdened with many family duties, are the primary victims of these planning mistakes.

Other reproaches are more "political": lack of prior consultation of the people; insufficient consideration of the farmers' individualism; overly formal delegation of powers to the grassroots. "Socialism has been imposed from above, by the president on the masses," the agronomist notes. "The masses were not at all convinced it was necessary. The farmers by far prefer to work their own plots than the community field.... The villagers still have no real power. They are not represented at the highest party levels, which are dominated by city dwellers. In Tanzania, the real problem is that of farmer power." Therein lies, according to Rene Dumont, the origin of the present agricultural reverses.

"Demobilized" Farmers

While many Tanzanians--mainly city dwellers--are malnourished, none suffers from famine, which is a plight familiar to their east African brothers. Since independence, the regime has rightly given priority to insuring self-sufficiency in food

for the farming masses. Despite atmospheric vagaries, this was maintained in good years and bad until 1979. But at the same time, export crops were neglected, a miscalculation frequent in the Third World. Thus, regular agricultural growth--sometimes exceeding 10 percent--mainly benefited the subsistence sector. Exchange-earning cash crops sometimes declined (coffee, sisal, cashews) and sometimes were stagnant (cotton, tobacco). Only tea increased noticeably.

This pattern of drift was due to many causes, which were often denounced--though too late--by the leaders themselves, causes that one constantly stumbles across in Tanzania, as elsewhere in Africa. First comes disdain for the producer, who is underpaid by the government organization in charge of purchasing crops. No villager produces, unless forced to, as long as he gets no profit for himself and his family. He is thus quickly "demobilized." No regime, however well-meaning, can flout this golden rule of farm workers.

There are other aggravating factors. Lack of depots limits stockpiling capacity. Through international financing, the government will set up a network of grain silos. However, a lack of foreign exchange is preventing it from importing sufficient fertilizer. Spare parts are lacking. On the sisal plantations, fewer than 2/3 of the tractors are in working order. On the tobacco plantations, only 1/10 of the Land Rovers are operational. An agronomical expert estimates that they could be replaced advantageously with motorcycles at 16 times less the cost.

Add to all that carelessness in farming, and the lack of technicians or technicians who have been hastily trained. There is only one agricultural agent for tobacco for every 350 farmers. According to official figures, only 10 percent of the arable land is being cultivated, and 3 percent is being irrigated. Oil plants are "turning over" at 25 percent capacity. An American report estimates that the decline in export crops represents an annual lack of \$150 million that has to be made up. This is a drop in quantity and also in quality. Some 6 sacks of coffee in 10 are considered by buyers to be "fermented."

When the specter of hunger is abroad, one has to be less "orthodox." According to a recent study ordered from the FAO by the minister of agriculture, drought has cut the next corn harvest by 40 percent. Last spring, Tanzania sent an SOS to the Western countries (LE MONDE, 2 April 80). The United States sent corn; Japan, rice; Canada and Australia, wheat. This year, only sugar will be adequate. The weaknesses mentioned above also largely explain the decline in food production. To pay the grain bill, the government will have to draw upon its meager foreign exchange reserves. In an election year--it will take place on 26 October--it is unseemly to ask farmers to eat manioc. So into the garbage with principles! While addressing a village audience, President Nyerere recently said, "If I am told we have no food and that South Africa is the only country that can give us some, I'll go buy it." It is a way of admitting in all honesty that for good reason Tanzania would be ready to deal with the devil.

(22 Oct 80, p 6)

[Text] Basic Needs Hobble Idealism

Dar-es-Salaam--Productivity, yield profit. These words flourish in Tanzanian political discourse, but they do not sound exactly socialist. But what do ideological connotations matter when it comes to giving emergency treatment to a sick economy!

Shortly before being fired, the former finance minister, Mr Edwin Mtei, put it bluntly: "Worker productivity has fallen by half in 10 years. Tanzania is on an almost general 'go-slow.'" The expression "go-slow" is very convenient. It modestly covers all kinds of work slowdowns and stoppages. True, the word "strike" is still taboo. The president then contradicted his minister's judgment, arguing that the workers were not to blame. The lack of raw materials, electrical outages, and bad transportation system obviously could not be blamed on them.

And yet. How can production be increased in a socialist system grafted onto a poor society? This is an old Third-World debate and a tough problem that is being faced--boldly or not--by neighbors and allies Messrs Nachel, Kaunda, or Mugabe. The "mwailu" used to think that the essence of socialism consisted in the way in which wealth was distributed. Now he is mainly concerned with production. Almost 20 years after independence, Mr Nyerere the visionary is being hobbled by meeting basic needs.

'Material Stimuli'

Three shocks have severely shaken the Tanzanian economy: the petroleum crisis, the collapse of the east African community (1977), and the war against Amin Dada (1978-79). The coffee 'boom' made it possible to soften the first shock for a while. The administrative restructuring caused by the second one ate up \$25 million (its long-term effects are less easy to calculate). The Uganda expedition cost \$500 million, \$300 million of which was in foreign exchange (to buy military hardware).

A glance at the government budget confirms that times are hard. In the last 2 years, the budgetary deficit is 4 times estimate. It is at about \$230 million. Paying for imports forces increased reliance on foreign aid. The finance minister, Mr Ahmad Jamal, admits that it will take 6 or 7 years for foreign trade to recover. Foreign exchange reserves are near zero.

To get back on course, the government is resorting to good old capitalist recipes. Thus it is with increases in indirect taxes: between 8 and 24 percent on gasoline, cigarettes, and beer.

Another procedure has been useful: reward anybody producing more than the norm. Whether it is called stimulus, prize or "bonus," the method is universal. Despite its egalitarian ideology, the Tanzanian regime has made it its own. Last May, the president announced a large increase in the minimum wage, sometimes reaching 40 percent, which had been "frozen" for 5 years. At the same time, a party brochure devoted to a "new policy of productivity" advocated the installation of a "bonus" system for the benefit of workers and national companies exceeding production objectives. Contrariwise, the "lazy ones" would get no prize or annual promotion. In this respect, official doctrine still wavers: the standing Labor Tribunal has rejected a plan to give tobacco planters a bonus for every kilo harvested.

Off of Dar-es-Salaam, boats wait an average of 2 weeks before entering the port, where the warehouses are full. Their twinkling lights provide one of the rare night spectacles. According to shipping company officials, it takes 4 times longer to unload here than in Mombasa (not counting the penalties due to waiting at sea). Besides the inadequacy of piers and warehouses, the status of the longshoremen is

also to blame for this bad performance. After the breakup of the east African community, their wages were reduced by a third. Thus, they seek to make up the money by working overtime and getting night-shift bonuses, whence the calculated slowdown.

Similar productivity deficiencies are clearly evident in the infant industrial sector. Largely financed by foreign aid, the projects are legion. But, as the prime minister, Mr Edward Sokoine, has deplored, these projects are poorly carried out and even ill-conceived: mistakes in planning, poor siting, continual budget overruns, and increased dependence on imported machines and equipment, which are great consumers of foreign exchange. Setting up a true replacement industry remains an unattainable goal. One example out of ten: Tanzania has sulfur and phosphate reserves but imports these raw materials and transforms them in its fertilizer factories. Industry generally functions at half its capacity. A range of products of prime necessity are chronically unavailable except on the black market: flour, oil, soap, linen.

Along with the recovery of agriculture, the modernization of the transportation system is one of the two economic priorities of the regime. The central railway system--one narrow-gauge track--was built at the end of the 19th century by German colonizers and has never been renovated. The main lines are in pitiful condition. It cannot handle the traffic from the ports--Dar and Tanga. There is a severe shortage of railroad cars and heavy vehicles.

Poorly Run National Companies

Tanzania has not escaped bureaucratic sluggishness, which is an almost inevitable illness of socialized economies. Thus, people in Dar-es-Salaam are ready to talk about the necessary "degripping" of the 300-odd "para-state" companies, which Rene Dumont criticized most sharply in his report. According to the French agronomist, the national companies are overstaffed, underequipped, badly administered, and spendthrift. Public administration doubled in size between 1970 and 1976. Administrative officialdom engulfs 16 percent of the national income. "In Tanzania," Rene Dumont notes, giving examples, "there are three bureaucracies: the administration, the party, and national companies. Very often the bureaucracy is in the hands of a privileged elite that conducts the affairs of state in the interest of the people in power." This might be considered a snap judgment, especially if one considers the ravages of nepotism in many African countries. However, President Nyerere will not deny it, for he has often fulminated against "incompetence, arrogance, and laziness among the leaders."

Despite that, the return to capitalism--need it be said--is less likely than ever. Medicine, one of the last refuges of private enterprise, was recently socialized. Hospitals and private clinics have fallen under the aegis of the government or certain organizations the government has selected (Red Cross, religious missions). The 200-odd private physicians--70 of whom work full time--will have to negotiate with their new employer a contract providing for a fixed salary. The minister of health says that private medical offices benefited only a rich clientele, which, he says, is a privilege incompatible with the principles of socialism. The reproach is well founded. But it is hard to see how this will help impoverished patients waiting in line in public hospitals that are overcrowded and short of medicines.

The Reduction of Inequality

The nationalization of the legal profession has been approved in principle. It will be applied when the state considers itself able to take over the technically complex tasks in this area. Last spring, a monopoly on the imports of basic products was given to 14 national companies. No ill intentions are needed to find "racial" motives behind these various socialist measures. The Asian community--Indians and Pakistanis--(about 80,000 people) still largely controls the commercial sector. Despite progress in Africanization, Asians are still broadly represented among doctors and lawyers. Pure coincidences? The minister of commerce himself recently urged "non-African Tanzanians to observe more closely the principles of socialism."

Beyond the abuses of authority, mistakes, and mistaken obstinacy an unforgettable work has been accomplished since 1961. Too poor, Tanzania was the most ignored of the British east African colonies. The development of infrastructures and the training of officials were doled out stingily. In 1980, however, the average Tanzanian is better nourished and cared for than his Ugandan cousin and as well off as his Kenyan brother. What other African regime has taken such trouble, other than in speeches, to ease the daily life of the farmers--9 out of 10 Tanzanians--and to satisfy their aspirations for a better life? Four villages in 10 have drinking water and a dispensary; 9 out of 10 have a primary school. Universal primary education was introduced in 1977, several years ahead of schedule. Nearly 70 percent of the adults can read and write, as opposed to fewer than 10 percent 20 years ago.

Stamping out inequality is not just a propaganda theme. According to the World Bank, the range of after-tax incomes (between the minimum wage and the best salary in public service) was 1:50 at the time of independence. In 1975, the range was only 1:8. The people who drive Mercedes elsewhere in Africa, the "wabenzi," have no place in Dar-es-Salaam. Tanzanian society is probably one of the most equitable there are.

Few Political Prisoners

The frugality of President Nyerere, his Franciscan simplicity, his scorn for ostentation and megalomania, and his legendary integrity have rubbed off on the ruling circle. Of course, not all his officials are incorrupt. Sometimes the "code of morality" adopted at Arusha is forgotten. A few names circulate among the foreign community, who can give exact cases--including even diamond smuggling--and can quote percentages, but the guilty are few. The degree of motivation and integrity of Tanzanian ministers and high-level public officials is widely recognized. More serious in the eyes of the farmer are the small, daily acts of corruption, the village kickback--which is nicely called "tea" and is more difficult to root out. However, no one can claim impunity. While the regime has the political courage to admit its weaknesses, as it did at a recent party meeting in Arusha where the administration's abuses of power were reviewed, the regime also knows how to punish its wayward members. Policemen guilty of extortion have been thrown in jail, and incompetent officials have been expelled from the party.

Next 26 October, the "mwalimu," at age 58, will again be the only candidate of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM--Rally for the Revolution) in the presidential election. Who would dare pose as his successor? However, force is not the mainspring

of his political longevity. Tanzania is not like what is commonly called a police state. Political prisoners? A taboo subject. But everything leads one to believe that they are rare, except for the group of opponents recently arrested in Zanzibar (LE MONDE, 14 Aug 80). The elegant presidential palace, with its white, Moorish arcades, is one of the least guarded in Africa. Tribalism plays a very limited role. The exiles of the Tanzanian Action Front, who send out tracts every now and then, represent mainly themselves.

The army? Mr Nyerere has secretly distrusted it since the 1964 rebellion. Men in his confidence hold key posts. For the first time, he has become indebted to it, since its victory in Uganda. But the military is increasingly associated with the work of the party, which hardly seems to indicate a climate of mutual distrust. The enlistment of the 10,000 soldiers hastily recruited among the unemployed to serve in Uganda apparently came off without a hitch. Young people have some frustrations--caused mainly by a very selective educational system--but it is too regimented to contest party leadership. Nor is the party merely an empty shell or a cheerleader for revolutionary slogans. More than anywhere else in Africa, it is a party "in touch" with the country. Its power is widely delegated, whence the popular feeling that it is always possible to seek redress from authority. All these uncommon virtues largely explain the good will that the Tanzanian regime has long enjoyed among foreign countries.

[23 Oct 80, p 8]

[Text] Well-Used Foreign Aid

Dar-es-Salaam--"Nyerere is everybody's pet," said one diplomat. It is a legitimate observation. Here are the facts: in the 1980-81 fiscal year, Tanzania will receive \$625 million from abroad. Some 3/5 of this aid is in the form of outright gifts. This finances 70 percent of the development budget. And this percentage has grown over the years. Some 30 governments and 9 international organizations have been laying these golden eggs. The Scandinavians and the World Bank have contributed 2/3 of it. Sweden alone sends 1/6 of the total foreign aid every year (\$100 million). This is an impressive figure, even for a prosperous country. Tanzania is also the preferred partner of Norway. And not all the moneylenders are rolling in gold. Little Yugoslavia also sends its share commensurate with its means and in the name of solidarity between two pioneers of nonalignment. Yes, definitely, President Nyerere has many friends.

Is it any wonder? If Tanzania has become a privileged recipient of development aid, it is because it has been willing to help itself. It has the ideal "profile" of a good aid candidate, a country worthy of being helped, one on which funds would not be wasted. The personality of its president obviously has something to do with it. His moral authority and his unassailable integrity can overcome many a prejudice. For those who draw up aid programs, Tanzania is no "sieve."

That's not all. An American business magazine once expressed surprise that the "Tanzanian failure" was so fascinating to foreign countries. This harsh verdict can be contradicted: the Tanzanian experiment is a coherent political plan in the service of the greatest number, despite its weaknesses and temporary setbacks ("Going back often makes it possible to consolidate achievements," Mr Nyerere says). The leaders of Dar-es-Salaam are also able to identify their own mistakes--more rarely to correct them--and this is a virtue much appreciated by donors.

Opening to the Outside

Without forgetting, of course, that the "ujamaa" is the grand design of a convinced anti-Marxist, it is a kind of wager that community development can be achieved in rural areas without calling on the dogmas of "doctrinaire socialism." Soviet diplomats are not mistaken when they point out with a trace of condescension the "unscientific" nature of this "African" socialism. On the other hand, it seems that European social democrats believe they have found one of their own in Nyerere. This Catholic president, whose remarks are accompanied by moralizing, and who goes to mass every Sunday, is an attractive person.

His pragmatism and a certain spirit of tolerance have made Mr Nyerere follow since the time of independence, a policy of broad "opening" to the outside, one which is also suited to the precepts of non-alignment, which he professed. Dar-es-Salaam has some 50 diplomatic missions, which is an exceptionally high figure for Africa. The regular growth in foreign aid shows that this was a good way to begin. American Peace Corps volunteers were, in 1962, the first cooperatives to serve in Tanzania. They were accused of working for the CIA [Central Intelligence Agency] in 1969 and were expelled, but they were authorized to return last year.

The Preponderant Role of the West

It is often forgotten that at the beginning of the 1960's, Tanzania applied a "strategy for transforming the countryside"--depending mainly on the establishment of "model farms"--inspired by the World Bank. Mr Nyerere then gave up on this approach in favor of the "ujamaa." But the World Bank's interest in Tanzania has never lessened since then, nor has its influence with the leadership. Some principles of the "ujamaa" itself were borrowed from the recommendations of a large firm of American consultants. Nor has the regime ever restricted the activity of missionaries. Some 700 foreign Catholic priests still work in the country, most of them in the villages. While keeping their freedom of speech, they go along with "socialism with a human face" and are sometimes its best propagandists. Mr Nyerere has been clever enough to accept any help he can get. Thus, everybody is on his side.

Neither the 5-year presence of several thousand Chinese, who came to build the Tazara railway, nor the delivery of Soviet military materiel (mainly MiG-21's and missile batteries), nor Mr Nyerere's "holy struggle" for the liberation of southern Africa, which made him an "objective ally" of the anti-imperialist camp, has overshadowed the preponderant role of the West in Tanzania. All the ministers of the present government--except two--were educated there. From the West, Tanzania expects money and technology. It sent an SOS to the West last spring to head off serious grain shortages. Great Britain--by far--ahead of West Germany and Japan leads among its primary trading partners. Some 10,000 Europeans, 1,500 of whom are British, live in Tanzania.

The increase in aid granted by the EEC and the recent conclusion of two finance agreements with France are additional signs of economic "anchorage" in the West. In contrast, financial aid from European socialist countries looks pitiful. Tanzania is hurting from inflation in petroleum prices and has few illusions about the virtues of Arab-African cooperation. The rich Moslem states--conservative ones--in the Gulf know little about this country, which they consider more or less "communist."

Some distrust sometimes prevails between Tanzania and its capitalist partners. Dar-es-Salaam suspects the West of pursuing a neocolonialist strategy in Africa. Only the Scandinavians seem to be free of this suspicion. True, they have a strong aid program. Sweden, for example--in the framework of tripartite cooperation--gives scholarships for Tanzanian students to go study in India. In 1976, Stockholm forgave all Tanzanian debts. Several European capitals followed suit.

The long and hard negotiations with the International Monetary Fund well illustrate these stormy relationships. In November 1979, Tanzania brusquely rejected the IMF's conditions for granting \$200 million in stand-by credits: reducing the budget deficit by cutting public expenditures, lifting controls on most prices, improving the profitability of national corporations, substantial devaluation of the currency, a rise in bank interest rates, etc. This "take it or leave it" plan was not to Mr Nyerere's liking, and he replied sharply: "Those who think that Tanzania will change its 'ujamaa' policy, which is so important to us, because of present difficulties are wasting their time. We won't change."

And yet. Without again going into detail about the problem--and the polemics (LE MONDE, 15 Jul 80)--it must be said that Tanzania does have solid arguments against the effectiveness and political realism of some of the measures proposed by the IMF experts, but Tanzania does not have the means to forgo financial aid indispensable to redressing its balance of payments. It does no good to inveigh against the "international minister of finance," who intends to dictate his own laws and impose his own models. After this burst of national pride, it must seek a compromise at all costs. There is at least one reason, and it is a big one: several IMF demands implicitly affect the pursuit of some bilateral aid and the World Bank's granting a "structural adjustment loan," which the development of agriculture and transportation depends on.

A Stormy Independence

Tanzanian leaders are still very ticklish about national independence. One example: the minister of finance, Mr Jamal, says he refuses, in these times of austerity, to adopt a "facile policy that would lead to accepting loans from everybody on any condition." There is no question of groveling before an aid consortium that would impinge upon the country's sovereignty--as was the case in Zaire--or that would send international experts to rummage through the files and accounts of public corporations. Well and good, but this nationalist sensitivity--however legitimate it may be--would carry more conviction if foreign aid, which was originally conceived as a temporary crutch, had not gradually become one of the "motors" of the system and indispensable to its survival.

If non-alignment still exists, Tanzania is one of its last adherents. In great international crises, Mr Nyerere insists on keeping his freedom of judgment. This was evidenced again after the coup in Kabul. Tanzania was the only country of the "front line" to vote for the UN resolution demanding the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan (even Botswana preferred to abstain). However, Tanzania had a good reason to hesitate, for it might seem inconsistent for a state holding 10,000 soldiers in Uganda to denounce Soviet military aggression (even though the political contexts are different). The minister of foreign affairs had also prudently proposed abstaining, but the "mwalimu" decided otherwise.

"We reject the Soviet explanations," the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Benjamin Mkapa, now says, though he regrets that Mr Carter went too far in deciding to boycott the Olympic Games. Like many other athletes of the Third World, the Tanzanians were flown free to Moscow by Aeroflot. The whole business makes the politicians smile, for they have no illusions. Nor does Tanzania seem disposed to recognize the Phnom Penh regime, which is pro-Vietnam. These positions carry weight, for they are taken by President Nyerere, who has often been presented as the "conscience of Africa."

Deeply committed to the black nationalists of southern Africa--especially since the OAU liberation committee was set up in Dar-es-Salaam--Tanzania feels it has paid its dues to the anticolonialist cause. It has given its support to SWAPO, the armed action movement in Namibia, but it does not hide its preference for a negotiated solution, whence its support for the UN plan and the initiatives of the "contact group" for a cease-fire followed by internationally supervised elections.

The Uganda Mortgage

Too long a poor relation among the east African colonies, independent Tanzania has always looked southward. It is not certain, however, that Tanzania will be the main beneficiary of the economic regrouping that is taking shape among the countries of the region who wish to escape from the clutch of the South African colossus. Mozambique, an ally with ports and a key position, seems to be in a better position to gather the fruit of Zimbabwe's independence. Although the Tazara railway has persistent operating difficulties, Tanzania's southern neighbor might also receive a share of the traffic that presently takes the Tanzania-Zambia railway. Mr Mkapa does not conceal his concern about this.

In the immediate future, however, Tanzania's main worry comes from the north. President Nyerere reasonably hopes to see his old friend, Mr Milton Obote, in the elections theoretically set for 30 September, regain the power he lost in 1971. Will he immediately order his troops withdrawn from Uganda, thus putting an end to an adventure that has seriously cut into his prestige in Africa? Will he resist the old temptation to set up an "anti-Kenyan axis," which would presage new disputes? Tanzania will be a sure loser if it gets mixed up in regional rivalries. Rather, Mr Nyerere takes his strength from those "grand designs" where utopia gradually becomes reality. That is the image of what is happening in Dodoma, the old town lost in the back country in the center of the country, which will be the new capital in 10 to 15 years.

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

UNDP POTABLE WATER LOAN--Improving and extending the drinking water system of the town of Lome, giving to the company managing the system the means to cope with the costs of exploitation, maintenance and extension of the distribution network: such are the objectives of a project beginning in 1981, thanks to UNDP's assistance (United Nations Program for Development). The project jointly financed by UNDP costing 79,664,000 CFA francs and by the Togolese Government costing 13,310,000 francs was signed yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Planning by Messrs Koudjolou Dogo, member of the Political Bureau, minister of Planning and Administrative Reform and Zaude Gabre-Madhin, resident representative of UNDP. This project stretching over 16 months will allow among other things to prepare a master plan for the supply of drinking water to Lome with successive phases for the conveyance, treatment and distribution of water before the year 2000 and to map out preliminary and implementative technical studies which could attract the interest of financial institutions. The preparation of this master plan is justified by the rapid expansion of Lome in area and population. [Excerpt] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 11 Oct 80 p 1] 8696

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF DISSIDENT--A member of the Togolese opposition was a victim of an assassination attempt on 21 October, according to an announcement released yesterday in Paris. Noti de Souza is one of the leaders of the MTD (Togolese Movement for Democracy), an organization that fights against the regime of President Eyadema. Souza emerged unharmed from the attempt but, according to the announcement, his driver was seriously hurt and is hospitalized in the capital of Ivory Coast. Contacted by telephone, Souza's family members confirmed the truth of the attempt on his life. In its announcement, the MTD denounced "this new odious attempt against a Togolese patriot" and called upon international public opinion to stand with the MTD so as to put an end to the government terrorism prevailing in Togo. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 4] 3058

CSO: 4401

POLICE 'AKING' ALLEGEDLY UPC INSPIRED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] IN a dramatic turn of events, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has announced the suspension initiated by its Police Department of the exercise to dismiss 3,500 members of the police force, whom it had labelled as "deadwoods".

They alleged that the composition of the Committee that conducted the exercise left much to be desired: according to them it was manned by junior officers who were mostly drawn from the administration department of the Police force. They said that a sensitive exercise of that kind required experienced staff including specialists in the relevant professional departments of the forces. That is, lawyers, sociologists, doctors, administrators, Senior CID officers etc... These, according to the dismissed staff, would have considered cases on their individual merit. But as it were, they alleged the exercise was done on paper, lacking all the seriousness it deserved.

Members of the public on their part complain that some disbanded police men walked away with firearms posing a security risk. Many others went off with uniforms, official books, and have continued to work unofficially, "on behalf" of the police force.

It is possible that these complaints might have led to the calling of the

azing exercise. However, this seemingly second thoughts on the part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have rendered the whole exercise suspect. The Minister of Internal Affairs Sam Tawungwa, himself declined to make any comment on the issue. He said the matter was before the cabinet.

[words illegible] police force and some members of the general public as "unfair and "politically motivated to favour a certain party".

Despite the criticism, the Public Relations Department of the Police force had disclosed to the members of the press, that the exercise had been properly conducted, and that all the affected people had been duly screened. It denied any element of victimisation or political bias.

According to the Department's PRO, Mr. Masembe, those people who had been dismissed fell under three categories: 1. The "aged" 2. the "sick", including the "handicapped" 3. "inefficients", "drunkards", "illiterates" and "redundants".

The aged were allegedly retired with their benefits and pensions. The sick and handicapped, discharged, while the third category were simply dismissed.

UGANDA

BRIEFS

COURT: LULE STILL PRESIDENT--Kampala (AFP)--The Kampala court of appeal decreed on Tuesday 21 October, that the deposing of Professor Yusuf Lule, short-lived successor to Marshall Amin as head of state, had been unconstitutional. This decision means that Mr Lule remains the legal president of Uganda. But this judgment will undoubtedly remain a dead letter, given the political changes that have taken place since the departure of Mr Lule more than a year ago. Professor Lule had been removed from power 68 days after taking office, following a decision by the National Advisory Council--the interim Parliament--which had challenged several appointments decided on at that time by the chief of state, who is now living in exile in London. The five court of appeal judges considered that the president had the power to appoint ministers without ratification by the National Advisory Council. This opinion, they stated, was final, and no appeal was possible. Mr Lule had been replaced in June 1979 by Mr Binaisa, who was himself removed from power by the army. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 80 p 9] 9434

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM, RICE FROM ITALY AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7-8 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Article: "A New Chinese Medical Team in Zaire"]

[Text] Japan donates vehicles to Executive Council.
Three thousand tons of Italian rice expected in the country.

On Saturday, the Executive Council of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and the government of the People's Republic of China signed a protocol agreement whereby China will send Zaire a medical mission of some 30 members in hopes to strengthen the friendship and cooperation in health which exist between the two countries.

The secretary of state for international cooperation, citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, and the ambassador of China to Zaire, Mr Chou Poping, signed the protocol for the Executive Council and for the Chinese Government respectively.

The new members of the Chinese medical mission will work side by side with their Zairian counterparts at Kintambo, Mama Yemo and Gemena hospitals, etc.

Japanese Vehicles

In addition, we learn that a consignment of vehicles valued at a million yen, or 84.5 million, will shortly be provided to the Executive Council by the Japanese Government as part of a contribution to the execution of Zairian projects in the fields of agriculture and transport.

The agreement was signed concerning the supplying of vehicles Saturday in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation between the secretary of state for international cooperation, citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, for the Executive Council, and the ambassador of Japan to Zaire, Mr Toshio Oshima, for the government of that country.

At the end of this working session, the two notables praised the excellence of the cooperative relations existing between Zaire and Japan, as well as the will propelling them to develop these relations.

Italian Rice

Lastly, let us point out that the Executive Council will receive from Italy a consignment of 300 tons of rice, a gift from the Italian Government.

The exchange of letters concerning this shipment was concluded Saturday in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation by the secretary of state for international cooperation and the ambassador of Italy to Zaire, Mr Paolo Angellini Rota.

According to these letters the revenues obtained from the sale of this rice will be used to cover the costs of transport and distribution, while the counterpart fund will contribute to agricultural development.

9434

CSO: 4400

RESUMPTION OF ASPHALT PRODUCTION IN MAVUMA STRESSED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Luzolo Siasia: "Lower Zaire Producer of Asphalt"]

[Text] The Mavuma is estimated at 2 billion tons.

The tour which the president-founder of the People's Revolutionary Movement, president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, has just completed through the country's regions brings out his major concerns.

In this precise framework, it will be recalled that the chief of state's discussions with his interlocutors were centered on socioeconomic concerns. On the economic level, in this instance, the case of an abandoned undertaking in the Lukula zone, in the Bas-Fleuve, deserves particular attention. For an underlying reason, the economic difficulties experienced by our country is the steady increase in the cost of petroleum and its derivatives.

From 1950 to 29 June 1959 the Belgian company "SOBIASCO" was working major deposits of bituminous sands, sandstone and limestone in Mavuma, in the Lukula zone. But since our country's independence, this deposit has remained unexploited. Its assignment to a Zairian during Zairianization has not brought about the resumption of operations. It would therefore be desirable for the Executive Council to draw up practical measures for the resumption of the working of this important deposit.

At this time, when stress is being placed on the improvement of the highway infrastructure in connection with the minimum agricultural program, the contribution of the said deposit can only be beneficial to the nation.

Thus the Presidential Research Service, in the conclusions of its research undertaken on the resumption of operations in the Mavuma bituminous sands, sandstone and limestone deposit, affirms that this will ensure the local production of asphalt in a reserve estimated at 2 billion tons more or less. Because of this, this deposit can replace the importation of asphalt at present amounting to about 20,000 tons per year.

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CSO: 4400

COMMENTARY ON ZAMBIA'S DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Article: "The Misfortunes of Zambia"]

[Text] Now that peace, however precarious, has been restored in Zimbabwe, one might have expected a marked relaxation in the atmosphere prevailing in South Africa. This hope was premature. The failure of a recent UN mission in Pretoria has proved, once again, how difficult it is to arrive at a settlement of the Namibian conflict, and it now seems to be Zambia's turn to experience one of its most serious crises since its independence was proclaimed exactly 16 years ago.

To explain why a curfew has been imposed every night in the largest towns of the country and the reason for the police round ups which have been going on for the past two weeks, President Kaunda mentioned a "conspiracy" which has been checked in the bud and in which South Africans and "Katangans" are said to have been involved. Since the Zambian head of state has hastened to exonerate President Mobutu of Zaire from any responsibility, precis-ing that Kinshasa had not sent Zairians to take part in an armed rebellion in Zambia, South Africa alone had to deny any interference in Zambian affairs. It did so immediately: "I can assure you that we have nothing to do with Mr Kaunda's problems, and he knows it too," the South African minister of Foreign Affairs stated Monday.

Mr Kaunda's argument would have been more convincing had his country, which counts approximately six million inhabitants, not been ruined by several years of poor management and increasingly apparent anarchy. Even in Lusaka, while the people are standing in line to try and obtain staple products, often at prohibitive prices, insecurity has become general and armed robberies are frequent.

Until last year, Zambia could blame its troubles on the impact of the war in Rhodesia and on the sudden fall of copper prices, of which it is a leading world producer, in 1977-1978. However, communications with South Africa were reestablished this year, and copper prices have slightly improved.

On the other hand, the South African Republic, which accuses the United Nations and western powers of "partiality" where Namibia is concerned, would probably have picked the wrong time to stir up a "conspiracy" in Lusaka. In addition, what interest could it have in helping "destabilize" a regime which essentially survives only thanks to subsidies from the West? Finally, if Mr Kaunda has recently sharpened his positions within the pan-African concert, it is primarily to put himself in the clear with respect to his "frontline" allies who suspect him of neglecting his duties of solidarity.

In fact, regardless of the real importance of the "conspiracy" which he is facing, Mr Kaunda wanted to reestablish his authority at a time when it is increasingly disputed. Therefore, he has chosen prevention rather than cure, a proven method on a continent which, in Mr Rene Dumont's words is "strangled." It remains to be seen whether the Zambian statesman, who has been in power since independence, will take advantage of the situation to restore a measure of efficiency to a demobilized administration and to put an end to the disintegration of a country which occupies a key position in South Africa. Otherwise, the Zambian vacuum could not fail but to give rise to greed and interference, including that from the Soviet Union which has already a strong presence in nearby Angola and which maintains its largest diplomatic representation in the region in Lusaka.

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